Previous references

Pris 58 of 05. Pris 43 of 04
Pris 38 of 05, Pris 61 of 06. 1908.
Pris 62 of 05. Pris 76 of 06
(Prisons)

File No. 21·4

Serial No. 1–14

Later references.

Rev Vol 27-14 (1-2)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1–14

Part B. for Sept'o 8

SUBJECT.

Maintenance of prisoners in the State

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1. 16 7 A. Resident No 84 87 Dt/ 24. 8. 07
Acknowledges the receipt of copies of the Prisons and
- Mines Strategic report and states that the Off. Resident
be glad to be informed of the result of enquiry now being
as to the high cost of maintenance of prisoners in the State.

2. To the Dt. of Prisons. No 6 727 Dt/ 5. 9. 07
Requests him to submit early a report on the re
of his enquiry into the causes for the high cost of main
of the prisoners in the State.

3. From the same No 6051/791 Dt/ 12. 9. 08.
G. R. S. 58 furnishes explanation in the matter.

14. To the same No 1260 Dt/ 19. 10. 07.
Enquires what the sums for the last 5 years
[illegible] do not

I. Officers No 11.6/791 dt 30-10-07
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To The J. A. Resident in Mysore No Pol 371 dt 11-11-07
Requests permission for the I. G. of Prisons
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British India on certain matters

To the I. G. of Prisons No J 1656 dt 28-11-07
Requesting him to obtain & forward the opinion
of the Hds of depts using convict labour on
his proposal to levy 2annas per each convict so
employed.

From the J. A. Resident No 22 dt 3.1.08
States that the Mysore Govt have no objection
to the I. G. of Prisons in Mysore from corresponding
with the I. G of Madras under certain restrictions

To the I. G. of Prisons in Mysore No J 210 dt 11-1-08
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From the J. A. Resident in Mysore No 175 dt 9.1.08
states that the Bombay Govt have no objection to the I. G.
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of Bombay.

To the I. G. of Prisons in Mysore No J 2150 dt 12-1-08
Communicate the above

From the same No 398 dt 6.11.08
91.
furnishes the opinions of the Hds of depts. called
referred to Sl 1.

From the same No 405/791 dt 9.4.08
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raised in Sl 4.

To the I. G. of Prisons in Mysore & Comptroller
No J 704-5 dt 2.9.08
Passing orders in the matter of reducing
the cost of maintenance of prisoners etc
Sl etc.

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1907. 08

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Parcels)

NOTES.

File No. 27.

LE HEADING.

Maintenance of Prisoners in the State

From

The A. A. Resident in Mysore.

No. 5187 Dated 24/8/07 Received 26/8/07

Diary No. 12854 Enclos. — Spare Copies. Serial No. 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Acknowledges the receipt of the copies of Report on the administration of Jails and Lock-ups for 1906 and states that the Hon. the Resident will be glad to be informed of the result of the enquiry now being made as to the high cost of maintenance of prisoners in the State.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

D. O. 1 Seen. The attention of the Inspr. General of Prisons be invited to para 6 of Govt. No. J. 3743-Pris 96-06-7 dt. 15/6/07. and he be requested to furnish a report at an early date on the result of enquiry into the high Cost of maintenance

NOTES—FIRST SHEET.

MGCPB—30,000—17-2-05.

Pris File No. 29 of 1907-08

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of our prisoners?

31/8/07 SW 31/8/07 Put up draft, please.

31.8.07 SWW

for 3/5 draft on 6

Sus 2/5 SW 2/9/07 4 Issue

2.9. SWW

2 To the Insp^r general of Prisons No. 1727 & 11 5th Sep^r 1907.

Requests him to submit early a report as the result of his enquiry into the cause for the high cost of maintenance of the prisoners in the State.

3 From the Same office No. 1051/T 51 dated 12/9/07.

4 Furnishes explanation in the matter. Submits. The following compares the cost per head of prisoners in the State for the past 3 years with those in the Madras Presidency:—

Heads of Expenditure.	Cost per head of prisoners in Mysore.				Madras.			
	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Average for 3 years	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	Average for 3 years
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1 Establishment charges.	46. 46. 44.			45	25. 23. 23.			24
2 Dieting charges.	31. 33. 35.			34	26. 28. 33			29
3 Hospital — do.	3. 3. 2.			3	2 2 2			2
4 Clothing & bedding of prisoners	3 3 3			3	2 2½ 2			2
5 Sanitation charges	2. 2 2			2	2 2 2½			2
6 Transfer charges	2. 2 2			2	3 4 3			3
7 Charges on misc: Services & Supplies	3 3 3			3	3 3 2			3
8 Travelling allowance	5 4 4			4	5 3 3			4
9 Electric light charges	0-10 4			7	1-1-1			1
10 Establishment charges	5 10 3			6	2-1-1			1
Total	85. 52. 55.			52	65. 66. 70.			67

Note—Contn sheet

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

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6 As stated by the Despr General, while expenditure under item 7 has been equal both here and in Mysore, it has been more favorable here as regards the remaining last 5 items. The only items that call for any explanation are:-
1) Establishment charges; 2) Dieting charges (3) Hospital charges & (4) Charges for clothing Bedding of prisoners.

7 Regarding No. 1, the Despr further says the difference in this matter is attributable to the disproportionate warder establishment entertained in the State and to a sum of Rs 18000 incurred on account of police constables deputed for duty to guard police prisoners and whose pay is ~~paid~~ defrayed from the Police Budget being again shown as an expenditure in the Prisons Deptt, under Col 4 B of the annual statement No. IX appended to the Prisons report. The increase in the warder establishment is attributed to the system of sending out convicts on extra mural labour, which necessitates the employment of temporary establishment which the Despr General is entertained ~~only~~ in Madras only when the prison population increases abnormally and when ~~this~~ without the employment

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General and Revenue Secretariat.

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of additional charge, there is danger of the jail discipline being successfully maintained. With a view to reduce the cost under this item the Insp^r General suggests the cash returns of Convict labour should be increased by levying a fee of 2 annas per head per diem from all departments utilizing Convict labour, in case this practice is to continue.

As regarding (2) the Insp^r General says that there is nothing in the scale of diet used, but the difference under this head is due to

a) that some of the charges which are by nature debitable to Prison Budget are debited here unlike Madras to the Prisons Budget.

b) that many of the ~~prison~~ articles which can be grown in the jail garden are not ~~so unlike Madras for~~ done here, on account of the employment of prisoners on out-door work.

It is stated that under (a) not only regular dieting charges for the prisoners are debited to Prison Budget but also charges for moving them from place to place for purposes of investigation are included; that this swells the expenditure. The Insp^r General requests that he may be permitted to exclude

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from the Prison accounts at least those items of expenditure on police prisoners which do not come under the head "Diet" in the strict sense of the word (2) the Insp^r Jenerals proposal made in April 1906 to debit these charges to Police Budget are discussed and disposed of in the negative in G.o. No. 3524-34/Pris 58-05-GS 27/8/06. Now he wants a modification of that order.

4 the Insp^r general says that with a view to bring down the cost under this head, the ration articles should be produced in the jail garden; that he has asked the Supdt of Central Jail to take steps in the matter and that Govt will be approached later, in if this will involve any initial cost.

12 the Superintendents of jails have been given the discretion to use convict labor to the best advantage of the jail departments

3. Under Hospital charges, the increase is attributed to the system of including under this head not only the cost incurred for the purchase of bazaar medicines but also value of Europe articles purchased from Medical Depôts. The Insp^r general states that if permission is granted to omit

NOTE—Contn. sheet

Serial No.

this change in future returns, for the reason that ~~as~~ it has already been included in the Medical Department the cost per head under this item will be as low as in Madras.

It is not known if this is permissible. ~~The bale from the depots to the jail depots should be~~ Branch II will have to be consulted.

14. The difference in bedding, clothing &c of prisoners is ~~also~~ attributed to the difference in the method of valuing the supply of clothing &c.

15 The Insp^r General says that while in all other jails the clothing and bedding of prisoners is made and supplied at the cost of raw material alone, the raw material, value of convict labour, and a fair percentage of profit is taken into account under this head in this State.

17 ~~In fact~~ The Insp^r General also says that the difference between Madras & Mysore in the cost per head under several heads is due to a small degree to the difference in the system of accounts maintained. He requests permission therefore to adopt the system in vogue ~~here~~ in British jails in future.

18 The other remarks of the Insp^r General

are that jail economy should be maintained by adopting all the direct measures which tend to reduce the gross cost of maintenance and management of prisoners and other indirect means which by profitably employing the labor of convicts and increasing the cash returns will ultimately reduce the net cost of the department.

In among the direct measures the Superintendent would include the growth of ration articles, the manufacture of clothing, bedding articles of furniture and all other things required for the use of prisoners and that can be made in the jail. To secure this object he suggests that all the workers of the jail department should be placed at its exclusive disposal and that ~~the~~ convicts should be sent on extra mural labor ~~and that~~ as much as possible; that no convict labor when employed on jail work should be estimated as cash earnings or shown in the manufacture accounts & that the only credit to be given for the value of such work should be in the reduction of the cost of maintenance. The proposal to adopt modified forms of accounts seems to have this end in view.

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20 As regards the indirect means of reducing the net cost of the department, viz increasing of cash returns, the Insp^r Genl. says that the existing method of valuing manufactured articles should be remedied. He states that under the present system does not take into account supervision charges and does not distinguish between skilled and non-skilled labor. The inclusion of these labour charges and the omission of profit to prod^n would in his opinion substantially increase the Cash returns.

3 As a means of utilizing convict-labor he suggests that one or two industries on a large scale by convict labor should be carried out in the jail, so that the requirements of the other State Departments may be met as far as possible and the dealings with the outside public now being carried on to the loss of the industrial department stopped.

2. In this connection the Insp^r General states the system of management of the jail factories by the Chief jailor in the Bangalore Central jail and the jailor in the Mysore jail is anything but satisfactory. He proposes that these jailors should be relieved of

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General and Revenue Secretariat.

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(1)

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the charge of the industrial Department and at any rate the department in the Central jail should be placed in the charge of a whole time officer. He requests sanction to the employment of a man on Rs 100 to be in the charge of the industries and to run them on a business principle. He eventually replaces the work instructors now in charge of various industries in the Central jail.

Submitted for orders

DIG 15/9/07 S.N. 21-9-07

Why may this be forwarded to Br II for favour of opinion on the several ~~points~~ questions raised by the Inspector General in his letter - They seem to relate mostly to that Branch.

AS Orders have been already been passed ~~investigated~~ with regard to the restricting of the employment of prison (extra) ~~establishment~~ - The Inspector General thinks and very rightly as it seems that the number of warders cannot be reduced so long as the system of out-door labour continues - It is to be considered whether a levy of a hire of two annas per head per diem as proposed may be adopted

NOTE—Contin. sheet

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4 The question of employing a whole time officer for the industrial department is one to be taken up in connection with the proposals said to have been made for the improvement of that department.

Secy) 27.9.07. JEMS

Sub 27 The Secretary has directed that information may be got from the Inspector General of Prisons as to the agency in Madras employed for guarding prisoners against whom regular charges have not yet been framed by the police, and if the duty is undertaken by the police and not by any special agency, the head to which the pay and other expenditure if any connected with these men are debited;

2) whether European medicines are supplied to the jails in the Madras Presidency whenever required from the Medical store Department free of cost, and

3) the reason for our jail industrial departments having too much dealings with the outside public and the ~~too~~.

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Amount for the last 5 years which had to be written off thereby as not being recovable.
I submitted with a draft to the Insp^r Genl of Prisons calling for this information.
MS 10/10/07.

25/10

Issue 11.10.07. MMS

Draft issued

6 to the Inspector General of Prisons
dy 15/10/07.

5 From the same office No. 456/F.91 dy 30/10/07
States that accurate and definite information on the point in points can be given only if he is permitted to correspond direct with the Insp^r General of Prisons in Madras or elsewhere and the reason for the last is that other State Departments are not freely resorting to jail labor to meet their requirements. and that a sum of Rs 83-7-3 had to be written off as irrecovable during the past 5 years on this account.

30 Perhaps the First Asst Resident may be requested to obtain the necessary information for the Insp^r General of Prisons & communicate with the Insp^rs General such places as he may desire.
I submit a draft to the F. Asst Resident for approval or for other orders

MS 2/11/07 MMS

GPB—50,000—25-2-07

R. S. 12]
[eneral and Revenue Secretariat.

Pris File No. 25) of 190 7

(17)

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31 Keep the draft issue ?
Secy) 4.11.07 JWW
2nd Cr 7-11-07.

CBB 9/11 JWW 9.11

3463 9.11.07 ✓

1) Yes. also please obtain the opinion of the Deputy utilizing prison labor, on the proposal

2) to charge 2 annas per convicts per diem. - The Dy of Prisons has made some very good suggestions for keeping down the cost of maintenance. our Establishment and maintenance Charges are very high and should be brought down to the level of Madras
The Dy's letter of 2 to Deputy 9/11/07 should have been sent to me as soon as rec'd

33 1) Issue

34 2) Put up draft please.

Issue letter as suggested 11/11/07 11.11.07 Pris JWW please put up draft

NOTE—Contin. sheet

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G. R. S. 12]
noral and Revenue
Secretariat.

File No. 17 of 190 .

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Draft dated

To draft to the Insp^r Genl of Prisons himself requesting him to obtain the information from the departments concerned & submit for approval

Issue
22.11.07. MMS

MS 13/11/07 SM 20/11/07.

SMS 29-11-07

~~To The I. G. of Prisons~~ ~~J 1656 dated 28/11/07~~

With reference to his proposal to levy a fee of annas two per head per diem from all departments utilising convict labour, requests that the opinions of the departments concerned may be obtained and forwarded.

To the I. the First Asst to the Resident No. 661-371 J 11/11/07

Requests that the Insp^r General of Prisons may be permitted to communicate with the Insp^r Genl of Prisons in Madras and elsewhere in B India to enable him to ascertain the practice existing in those places in regard to the agency employed for guarding persons against whom regular charges have not been framed, the department to which such guarding charges are debited &c

To the Insp^r Genl Prisons No J 1656 dt 28/11/07

Requests him to obtain & forward

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to forwd the opinion of the departments concerned on his proposal to levy from them a fee of 2 annas for every complete labor sent to them

8 From the D. A Resident in Mysore No. 22 S 8/1/08.

States that the Govt of Gadag have no objection to the Resr Govt of Orissa in Mysore Corresponding direct with their Resr Govt. so long as he confines himself to merely collecting information and refrains from inviting any opinion from that officer on the established practice of that Residency

3/ Submitted with a draft of letter communicating the above to and Resr Govt of Orissa, for information with reference to dl No. 5.

8/1/08 6/1/08 3/ Issued
Draft Mrs 6.1.08 8.1.08.

9 From the Resr Govt of Orissa No. 7 dated 11/1/08

Communicates the above.

10 From the Dt. Resident No. 175 S 5/1/08

States that the Govt of Bombay have no objection to permitting direct Correspondence between their Resr Govt of Orissa & the Resr Govt of Orissa in Mysore ~~& that~~

Serial No.

on the subject mentioned in Ol. No 6. ~~[illegible]~~
Submitted with a draft letter to the Resr Genl of Prisons Communicating the above in Circulation.
18/1/08 13/1/08 Issue
13.1.08
draft Sd 16/1

11 Do the Resr Genl of Prisons No. 2150 d 17/1/08

12 From the Resr Genl of Prisons No. 358 d 6/4/08. 51

Forwards Copies of Letters from the officers in charge of Departments utilizing Convict labor in the matter of levying a hire of 2 annas per ~~head~~ diem per head of Convict-labor employed

13 From the same officer No. 405/791. d 5/4/08

Furnishes information in regard to the practice in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay regarding the grading of prisoners under police surveillance and the system of supply of medicines, ~~to Convicts~~ ~~and~~ clothing &c to Convicts. ~~and~~
The Resr Genl's letter shows that the following departments are utilizing Convict-labour.

1)

Note.—Contn sheet.

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

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1). The Residency Nyone Kumasee
2) The first finders.
3) The Palace. (5) The Native Residence
5) Municipality, Bungalow (6) The Military Department and (7) The first Prisoners.

The first 2 support the proposal to levy a rate of 2 annas per diem per head of Convict labor which they utilize; the 3rd & 4th claim exemption on account of established manual or practice; the 5th suggests a rate of 1½ as inclusive of supervision charges; the Military Asst is for giving the proposal a trial though he is of opinion that it is against the interests of his department; and the last would prefer the labor.

H. J.

2 The Resp^t Asst. reiterates his complaint against convict manual labor and says that rates must either cease or adequate remuneration should be received therefor, neither of which the net cost of maintenance of prisoners will remain high. He adds that the rate proposed by him is liberal, and if the labourer is employed for manufactory in jail, the Convict will earn double the sum and jail industries will receive a great impetus.

3. It has now to be decided whether the convict manual labour is to be discontinued, and if so

Note—Contn sheet.

G.P.B.—50 000—17-3-07

(17)

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whether the rate proposed is to be levied and if the department utilizing the labour does not work then to be done, whether labour is to be withdrawn from them. and if so from what department

(4) Regarding charges on account of Police Prisoners it is stated that the practice in Madras and Bombay has been for the police to guard the prisoners, the pay and other expenses of the guard being debited to the police department. The Asst Surgeon would continue the present practice of the charges on account of feeding and transfer of such prisoners being met from the jail department, but is against the charges incurred for moving a police prisoner from place to place for the purpose of investigation being debited to that Deptt. The Resp Surgeon's previous proposal in this matter has been disposed of in G.O. No. 3511-34/Pris 58-05-4 & 27/07 Hence He seems to request a reconsideration of the above order. In Madras where the guarding work in jail is done by the police, the practice seems to be to debit them to the police Deptt

Reg W-

As regards supply of medicines, it is stated that the practice in Bombay and Madras varies. In the former, the value of such medicines is included in jail accounts, while in the latter it is excluded therefrom. The Resp Surgeon would adopt the Madras practice

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Considering that they are joined free to all Hospitals. Municipal and Local Fund Dispensaries

(4) With a view to the reduction of charges in the jail Deptt; the Asstt Surgeon suggests the following measures.

1). The stoppage of extra mural labour, which he thinks will tend to increase jail industry & jail income and the reduction of warder establishment. or if this is not to be done

2) the debiting of police charges on account of police prisoners, except in the matter of the levy of a hire for labor.

2) The debiting of guarding charges for police prisoners, except regular dieting charges of such prisoners, to Police Budge

3) Production of certain certain articles in jail.

The Asstt Surgeon in his first letter has stated that he has asked the Supdt of the central jail to take steps in the matter & that if this required any establishment, Govt will be approached later on.

4) Supply of medicines free of charge

5). Supply of bedding, clothing &c of prisoners at the cost of raw material.

6) Relieving the jailors of the charge of

NOTE—Contn sheet.

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the industrial department and the appointment of a whole time officer instead and the starting of one or two important industries therein on a large scale.

7. The adoption of the system of ~~earn~~ in vogue in British jails & prisons.

8. Prohibition of the jail industrial department dealing too much with the outside public, and ~~reservation~~ reservation of jail labor for State purposes only.

9. The laying down of a rule ~~to~~ ~~to effect~~ with a view to reduce the gross cost of maintenance, that when employed on jail work of any kind no convict labour shall ever be shown as cash earnings or shown in the manufacture accounts, the only credit to be given for the value of such work being in the shape of reduction in the cost of maintenance.

10. The removal of the defect in the method of valuing manufactured articles. At present, this is determined by summing up the cost of ~~raw~~ raw materials, the accessories necessary for finishing up the article; labor at 2 annas per head per diem and profit

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to Govt. at 60% on the outlay. The Inspr Genl. would omit the last item and include pitiful supervision charges and differ between skilled & non skilled labour. This he accepts which would increase Cash returns.

Submitted for orders

22/4/08 23/4/08

(4) In reviewing the report from the Inspector Gl of Prisons on the administration of Jails and lock-ups for the calendar year 1906, it was observed that the cost per head in the Bijapur Jail is 40 per cent more than what it is in the Madras Presidency and the I. G was requested to enquire into the cause of this striking difference and submit a special report for the orders of Govt.

(5) In the statement annexed to the I. G's letter dated 12th Sep: 1907, the expenditure on jails and lock ups is classified under ten head and the average per head of prison

NOTE—Contn sheet.

given under each head for both Mysore and Madras.

(4) The head of expenditure under which the difference is greatest relates to "establishment charges". The I.G. observes that this difference is due not to any higher scale of pay of Superintendents, Jailers and Warders but to the system of employing convict labour outside jails and the practice of showing the cost of guarding prisoners under Police investigation as expenditure in the Jail department.

(5) On account of employment of convicts on extra mural labour it is said to have become necessary to employ three times the numbers of warders that would otherwise have been employed if every convict were made to work inside the prison walls. The I.G. suggests that extra-mural labour must cease or an adequate remuneration

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at the rate of two annas per head per diem would should be received therefor from all departments utilizing it - It has already been ordered in G. O no $\frac{J.1668-73}{Pr\ 38-05-15}$ dated 18th Dec 06 that an important consideration in the disposal of convict labour is that the jail industries should suffer no interruption and that adequate provision should be made for this and only the convicts that remain over and above the number required for the industries should be distributed for extra-mural labour - On this principle, extra mural labour has necessarily to cease if the industries of the jail be developed and employment found for all the available convict labour inside the jails - The matter rests entirely with the I. G and if he can shew that no convict labour can be spared or work outside and that

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the whole of what is available is required for carrying on the jail work and industries without interruption, extra-mural labour may be ordered to be stopped. In the meantime, the suggestion of the I.G to charge a hire of two annas per head per diem may be approved. The departments by which the places in which convict labour is now employed are :- (1) Residency (2) Govt Gardens (3) Palace (4) Dewan's residence (5) Bangalore municipality and (6) Military dept and (7) Govt Press. The Residency and the Supt of Govt Gardens have no objection to the proposal. The Officer in charge of Palace Establishments and the Private Secretary claim exemption from the levy of hire on account of established manool. The President of the Municipal Council suggests a lower rate. The Military Dept is prepared to

NOTE—Contn sheet.

GPB—50 000—17-3-07

(2)

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give the new rates a trial though he thinks that it will be more to the interests of the Govt House to employ other labour - The Supt of the Govt Press thinks that it is to his advantage to employ other labour - From such of the departments as are not willing to pay the hire, convict labour may perhaps be withdrawn -

(7) Regarding the cost of the Police employed to guard ~~xxx~~ prisoners under Police investigation, ~~xxxxx~~ which is another item that has swelled the expenditure under the head "establishment charges" the I. G. states that the practice in Mysore is to show the expenditure in the Police department and show it again in the Jail department - ~~xxxxx~~ This is curious and there seems to be no reason for it - The practice in Madras and Bombay is stated to be to charge the pay of the Police

Is there such a practice?

GPB—50 000—17-3-07

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escorts and their travelling expenses to the Police Departments. This may be adopted and suitable changes made in statement no IX of the annual returns. The cost of moving and dieting Police prisoners in the course of the investigation by the Police is accounted in jail accounts and the I. G considers this to be unfair; but this is the practice prevailing both in Madras and Bombay and does not seem to call for any change.

2-8 Two other heads in the statement accompanying the I. G's letter under which a difference is observed are those relating to dieting and clothing and bedding. The I. G. traces this to the difference between Madras and Mysore in the system of keeping accounts. In Madras, the rule is that no convict labour when

—Contn sheet.

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employed on work of any kind for the jail department itself shall ever be estimated in cash earnings or shown in the manufacture accounts, and that the only credit to be given for the value of such work shall be in the reduction of the cost of maintenance - On Mysore on the other hand, convict labour employed for the manufacture of clothing and bedding of prisoners is said to be appraised and entered in the accounts as cash earnings (together with some profit also) - The result of this apparently is to increase the cost (of maintenance) - The rule prevailing in Madras (to charge the cost of raw materials only) may be approved and directed to be followed and the I. G. asked to suggest the necessary changes (in duty) in statements nos XII and XIII of the annual returns - As regards dieting, the I. G. observes that many of the ration articles, such as vegetables, onions, butter &c

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required for the prisoners are obtained by prison labour in Madras while that is not the case here - He states that he has asked the Supt. ~~to~~ ~~subsophe~~ of the Bangalore Central Jail why he should not grow onions, chillies &c in addition to vegetables in the garden attached to the Jail and also put the oil-mill of the Jail in working order and that he will communicate later on if these proposals involve any actual cost. He may be asked to report what progress has been made in this direction -

8 Another head under which a difference is noticed is that which relates to Hospital charges - The Inspector General states that as regards European medicines, the practice in Bombay differs from that in Madras, that in the former the value of such medicines

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is included in its Jail account while in the latter, the same is excluded and that the practice in Madras may be adopted - In the letter from the I. G. of Prisons, Madras, it is said that "medicines &c required for the use of the Jail Hospitals are supplied by the Medical Storekeeper to Govt indents and the cost thereof is debited to 'Hospital Charges (C)'. The suggestion may be approved

(2) Under the head "contingencies charges" also, there is difference between Madras and Mysore - The practice everywhere has been to debit the cost of stationery supplied to jails on indents, to the head "contingencies".

61 One other point dealt with by the I. G. in his report is as regards the improvement of the jail industrial department. This is described as an indirect measure which by

profitable utilization of prison labour will tend ultimately to ~~the~~ reduce the gross cost of maintenance - The I. G. states that all available, convict labour should, in the interests of the State, be employed on industrial work for supplying the requirements of other State departments as far as possible and that the present jail industrial departments have too much of dealings with the outside public resulting in certain cases in considerable loss to Govt by having to write off large amounts of out-standing debts - The former may ~~no~~ be a sound principle to adopt but the latter state-ment is not quite accurate as the amount which had to be written off as irrecoverable during the past five years was only Rs 8 3 u 7 u 3 - The I. G. suggests however that the

Serial No.

chief Jailor in the Bangalore Central Jail and the Jailor in the Mysore Jail who are now in charge of factories be relieved of this work and that a man well versed in Jail industries and has good business instincts be employed on Rs 100 a month. It is said that he will eventually replace the work-instructors now in charge of various industries in the Central Jail. It seems doubtful if an all-round man can be had on Rs 100 a month and if it will be wise to adopt this suggestion ~~The record is connected with the working of~~ The merits of the proposal can ~~perhaps~~ be better judged if it is known what industries are now carried on in the Jails and what new ones are intended to be started.

62 In connection with the valuing of manufactured articles, the I. G. states that the

NOTE—Contn sheet.

GPB—50 000—17-3-07

Serial No.

existing system is defective and that supervision charges are omitted, no distinction made between skilled and non-skilled labour and the charge of 10 p.c. profit to Govt is unwarranted. This remark evidently cannot apply to articles made for the use of prisoners for in that case the cost of raw materials only has to be charged. The practice in Madras or Bombay on this point does not seem to have been ascertained. Supervision charges may be included, but ~~it does not seem possible to~~ draw and also a distinction drawn between skilled and unskilled labour.

Secy) 27.4.08. Addl)

63 Some of the questions involved relate to classification in accounts. Please consult Br II & Comptr G on these points

1882
7/5

64 Forwarded to Br II for

7/5

NOTE—Contn sheet.

GPB—50 000—17-3-07

Serial No.

Mrs: 758

favour of opinion
7.5.08

Dewell

6 May this be forwarded to the Comptroller unofficially in the first instance?
Subject
N.P.

Cho 2440 9-5-08 6A Forwarded (h.o) to the Comptroller for favour of opinion.
Ex { 6 collections / 3 books / 2 files of papers
7/5/08
for Secy

R/5/6

6B Note No. 386 Dt. 26/5/08

The questions relating to ~~the~~ accounts and classification of charges are the following:—

1. Guarding Charges of under-trial prisoners—

The Inspector General states, in para 10 of his letter No. 1051/91 dated 12th Sept. 1907, that the pay of the Policemen who guard these prisoners, which comes to about Rs 18000/- per year, and which is shown as expenditure in the Police department is again shown as expenditure in the Prisons department. I do not see

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any need for this procedure. So long as the Service of guarding these prisoners belongs, under the Sanctioned administrative arrangements, to the Police dept the charge should under the Account rule be classified under 17. Police, and there is no need either for transferring the charge from "Police" to "Jails" or for showing it separately in the administrative accounts of the Jail deptt.

As a matter of fact the expenditure on all Policemen including apparently even those detailed for this duty is debited to "17. Police."

I may also note that under the general rules of classification not only the pay of the Policemen guarding the prisoners but also the charges incurred in escorting them are taken to Police (vide G.O. no. J. 1755-66- Pol. 36-4 dated 23rd December 05)

2.) Dietary Charges of under trial prisoners

These should be charged to the Jails deptt. The question was once before referred to the Comptroller, and disposed of in G. Pro. no J. 524-34 Pris 05. 4 of 27th August and the reasons for the classification adopted are fully set forth in the correspondence dealing with the case Collection placed in the file

The Charges of moving under-trial prisoners from one place to another for investigation purposes &c, should, for the same reasons, be debited to the Jail deptt.

3.). Convict labour utilized for the Jail

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—17-3-07

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Department

(a) Jail Manufactures.

Please see Civil Account Code Vol II. Foot Note No (40) on page 763. Evidently the proposal made by the Inspector General is what is laid down in the above note. The procedure laid down in which is bein followed in the adjustment of these charg since last year, whenever the bills show th the Supply was made from the jail manufactory to the jail department.

(b) Garden Produce — I think the Madras practice of Supplying free the vegetables grown in the jail farm to the jail Department and "Charging to Sick" the expenditur appertaining to the farm may be adopte This practice is in accordance with the note referred to in the previous para.

(c). Supply of European Medicines:

The Inspector General Observes that the practice in Bombay differs from that in Madras, and that the value of such medicines is included in the jail Accounts in the former, and excluded in the latter. This is not quite Correct. In Bombay the Sick prisoners are treate in Civil Hospitals or Dispensaries, vid

NOTE—Contn sheet.

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

Pris File No. 27 of 1907

H. mis: 758

Serial No.

(vide letter no 976 dy 30.1.08 from the Inspector General of Prisons Bombay:) and no charges appear therefore in the jail accounts, whereas in Madras the medicines are supplied to the jail Hospitals by the Government Medical Store Keeper and their cost is therefore charged in the jail accounts to the head "Hospital Charges". Supplies from the Medical Stores should be charged for under art. 95. VIII (a) of the Civil account Code 5). Supply of Stationery from the Govt. Depôt :- The Stationery deptt is a Service deptt and it cannot charge another deptt for Service rendered or articles supplied, but it may, on general principles charge the Commercial branch of a Service deptt like the jail Manufacturing deptt, but it is hardly worthwhile making any book adjustment on this account as the cost of Stationery supplied to this deptt is not likely to be appreciable.

J. Valentine Chirol
for Offg. Comptr
26.5.08

Subject
27/5 This may be sent to Br III

27/5

Sent

GPB—50,000—17-3-07

Serial No.

Subd for orders of Govt

30/5/07

The points for orders are

1) payment for prisoners employed on extra mural labour by dept. other than the Jail dept

2). Inclusion in Jail dept figures of the cost of Police force employed in guarding ~~taluk lockups~~ undertrial prisoners in taluk lock ups.

3) Dietary charges of undertrial prisoners being included in Jail dept figures

4) Charges for Convict labour used for the Jail.

5) Charges for European medicines supplied to the Jail.

20 I. Payment for Extra mural Labour.

- Most of the dept officers now employing jail labour are in favour of a charge of 2 as per prisoner being made in addition to guarding charges. The Officer in charge of the Palace Establishments however states that the Palace should be exempted from payment of such charges, "on account of established manool

Note—Contn sheet.

Serial No.

11 It is not clear whether the Palace pays the guarding charges of the prisoners now sent for work, But if the guarding charges are paid, the ~~same~~ ~~regarded~~ reasons for the payment of such charges would apply for the ~~to~~ payment of the labour charge of 2as per prisoner per diem now proposed. If however it is considered that such charges should not be levied from the Palace, there would not be any objection to allow the Dy of Prisons to take credit in his accounts & statistics for the ~~charges~~ earnings ~~that~~ of the gang of prisoners sent to work in the Palace, at the rate of 2as per head per diem for purposes of calculating total ~~net~~ earnings & expenditure.

12 Similarly the Private Secr to the Dewan claims exemption from payment, if Convict labour ~~should be~~ is supplied at foot cost as directed in the G.O. of ~~X~~ Nov 1907 Ft 2602-35+A 510-06-9 30-11-07 the cost may be debited to Gl Admn under "foot horses Park &c" by book adjustment.

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73 The maxm number of convicts that may be deputed for labour may be fixed in these two cases.

74 The Muni President Bangalore suggests a lower rate of charge. but for reasons urged by the I.G of Prisons the rate of 2 as per man per diem in addn to guarding charges appears reasonable.

75 The other depts using convict labour may be charged at the rate of 2 as per man per day in addn to guarding charges & the adjustment made by book transfer. It will be open to these depts to dispense with such convict labour by making other arrangements.

76 11. Guarding charges of undertrial prisoners — The I.G of Prisons states that the cost of Police who guard such prisoners is shown in the Jail accounts & swells the cost of the dept. So far as the budget is concerned no such charge is included in the Jail Dept, and the Complaint relates to the figures shown in statement IX of the Prisons dept. report, which enter into the calculations about the average cost head &c.

Note—Contn sheet.

GPE—50 000—17-3-07

Serial No.

77

In Madras & Bombay the charges incurred by the Police in guarding what correspond to our lock ups are shown in the Police Dept & do not enter into the Jail Dept figures. ~~This~~ This is also in accordance with the views of the Comptroller about the classification of charges. A similar rule maybe adopted in Mysore also

III Dietary charges of undertrial prisoners in police custody incs Charges of escort for purposes of investigation &c. — In Madras & Bombay such charges though incurred in the first instance by the Police are charged to the Jail Dept & the like practice here may continue. The I. G. of Prisons agrees to this. What is wanted for purposes of Comparison is that like things should be compared with like things & the adoption of the same rule as in Bombay & Madras will quite serve the purpose & we need not go into questions of absolute fairness in the allocation of Charg

GPE—50 000—17-3-17

Serial No.

Para 26 of Finn note

IV. Convict labour utilized for the jail. The Comptroller agrees with the Ig of Prisons & his views may be accepted

29 V. Supply of European medicine. The Comptroller explains why he ought to follow the Madras practice rather than the Bombay practice. His view may be accepted

Para 35 of C & A note

30 VI. Supply of stationery. The Comptroller's argt would apply to the exclusion of such charges in Br. India also, but both in Madras & in Bombay the stationery charges are shown in Sch X of the admn report. Probably the figures may relate to stationery supplied to jail manufactures in Br India. For purposes of comparison a similar practice may be continued in Mysore also.

31 So far questions of accounts. The last point for orders is the proposal made in paras 22, 23 & 24 of the Ig's letter of 12 Sept 07 (Sl 3) in which he suggests the employment of a special officer in charge of the jail industries in the Bangalore jail at any rate on a pay

NOTE—Contn sheet

GPB—10,000—18-1-07

of 100 Rs per mensem. The point can perhaps be ~~dis~~ best decided after determining what industries should be developed & what the initial & other charges will be.

2nd Cr)

HSB
9/7/08

82
The general points have been well threshed out & are now ripe for final orders being passed.
All extramural labor shd be paid for at 2 annas per convict per diem. This will include guarding charges.
As regards the Palace and the Dewan's residence, the course suggested by Mr Balasundaram, can may be followed.

83 I note that the Residency agrees to pay for the convict labor

84 Guarding charges of those undertrial prisoners shd be charged entirely to the Police

GPB—10,000—18-1-07

Serial No.

dept and need not be shown in the jail departmental returns.

85 Sick charges of undertrial prisoners in Police custody & charges of escort for purposes of investigation may continue to be charged to the jail dept

86 Convict labor utilized for the jail - the Comptroller's views may be accepted. They are in accordance with Dr Nair's proposals

87 Europe medicines need not be charged to the jail dept

** Supply of Stationery may be charged to jail dept

* The question of remunerating all special officers in charge of jail Industries in the Central jail at Bangalore need not be considered until it is decided what industries shd be developed &c. It will again depend upon the labor available

Note—Contn sheet

GPB—10,000—184-67

Serial No.

Draft

16/7/08 16/7/08

975-7
16/7/08 I agree

26/7/1908

Draft agreed & submit for 28/7/08
before issue

28/7/08

Fris

Subd with a draft order as directed.
A draft reply to the Residency will be put up after the draft order is approved & issued.
The following points require further consideration & orders: —

(1) Labour Charges for convict labour: —

It is not clear whether the charges for convict Labour includes grinding charges also. The D.G's letter is silent on this point. The Under secys note shows that the hire should be levied in addition to the grinding charges (Page 3b of the office note). The 2nd Councillor's order is to the effect that the labour should include grinding charges.

Book See para 6 of D.G's letter dt. 12

This view should be adopted in draft

(2) Debiting of the Cost of European medicines: —

The practice in Madras is to debit the cost to the Jail budget. The Comptroller agrees in the above view. The Insp. general while stating that the Madras practice may be conveniently adopted argues why the charges should be debited to Jail budget. The Under secys note

Serial No.

is for the following of the Madras practice, but the Councillor's orders are to the effect that the Cost should not be charged to jail Budget.

SW

The reference to the Cost of Stationery not having been raised by the D.G. of Prisons in any of his letters to Govt, has been omitted in the draft order.

The present practice is undisturbed 27/8/08

SW
27/8/08

Q4 A draft order is forthwith submitted to the 2nd Cr.

Q4 Guarding charges are proposed to be included in the new charge of 2 as per man per day.

4/8

Q5 As regards charging the jail dept for Europe medicines supplied from the medical stores the question is largely one of accounts and the Comptroller's views as to the proper account procedure may, I beg to submit, be accepted. In Madras, which we follow in other respects, the cost of medicines supplied to jail hospitals are charged against the jail dept.

CSB
24/8/08

Subd to 2nd Cr

SW
27/8/08

Draft approved

HPM
27/8/08

Issued
SBK 27/8/08

Note.—Contn sheet.

GPB—50,000—17-3-07

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

Pris File No. 27 of 1907-08.

Serial No. 14

To The I. G. of Prisons in Mysore, Bangalore, No J. 704-5 & 2/1.08.

Sanctions certain alterations in the Jail accounts and requests the I. G. of Prisons to give ~~them~~ to them immediate effect, and to submit separate proposals for the starting of suitable industries on a large scale.

Note.—Contd. sheet.

GPB—50,000—17-3-07

J 5-83

Pol: 240
D 24-8

No. 5487.

FROM

F. P. RENNIE, ESQ., I. C. S.,
FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 24th August *190*7.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt o Balasundaram Iyer's letter No.107, dated the 31st July 1907 forwarding copies of the Report on the Administration of Jails and Lock-ups in Mysore for the year 1906 and to say that the Officiating Resident will be glad to be informed in due course the result of the enquiry now being made into the high cost o maintenance of prisoners in the Mysore State.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F P Rennie

First Assistant Reside

G.R.S. 26]

File No. 27/

Serial No. 2

Diary No. of letter replied to ———

No. 9727

General and Revenue Secretariat
(Prisons)
, *the* 190 .

To

The Insp.r General of Prisons in
Agency Bangalore.

Date of issue 5.9.07

Signed by Asst Secretary

Has the honor to call
his attention to para 6 of Govt
Proc No. J 3743/Pris 76-06-7 8
the 7th June 1907 and to request
him to be so good as to furnish
at an early date a report
on the result of his enquiry
into the high cost of maintenance of the prisoners in the
State.

Asst
Secretary

over.

SUBJECT.

Inf G.H/9
Encl SV/W/9

No. 1051 Eco./ 3
F. 91

Pais 29-09-3

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN MYSORE.

Dated Bangalore, 12th September *1907.*

FROM

Major H.E.Drake-Brockman I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore, Bangalore.

To

C.S.Balasundaram Iyer Esqr., B.A.,

Offg. *Secretary to the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, General & Revenue Departments.*

SIR,

While reviewing the Annual Report on the Administration of Jails and Lock-ups in this State for the Calendar year 1906, the Government of Mysore have observed that the cost per head of maintaining prisoners in this Province is 40 per cent more than what it is in the Madras Presidency and have asked me to enquire into the cause of this striking difference and submit a special report for their orders.

2. In obedience to the above order, I have the honor to submit the following report embodying the results of the enquiry held by me into the matter.

3. Appended to this is a statement comparing under each item of expenditure the cost per head of maintaining prisoners in this Province with that obtained in Madras. The figures given therein are for the past three Calendar years. It will be seen therefrom that out of ten items of expenditure, Mysore is cheaper than Madras under 5 items while the expenditure under item No.VII is equal in both.

4. Under the remaining 4 items, Madras Jails are decidedly cheaper. Under two of these 4, viz, under "Hospital charges" and "Clothing and bedding charges", the difference in the cost per

head

W 4138 Govt. J 738

From

The Inspector-General of Pr
in Mysore:

To

The Secy. to the Govt. of H. H.
the Maharaja of Mysore,
Gen. & Rev. Departments.

No. 1051 Enc. 1.
F. 91

Dated 12th September 1907

Subject.

Explains the difference betwee
the cost per head for maintainin
prisoners in this Province as
well as in the Madras Preside

head is very trifling and need not be discussed at length. A few words will suffice in reference to them in their appropriate places.

5. The only two heads of expenditure under each of which there is a perceptible difference in the cost per head between Mysore and Madras Jails are

(1) Establishment charges

(2) Dietary charges.

The questions for consideration are what elements mainly contribute to this higher cost per head in our Jails and whether any remedy can be suggested therefor.

6. Re: establishment charges. The scale of pay of Superintendents, Jailers, and warders in this Province does not vary much from that of pay fixed for Madras Jails of similar capacity. There is, on the other hand, reason enough to think that the Madras scale is a little more liberal. Therefore the difference in cost must be due to difference in numbers. As for upper subordinates, I find that the numbers are very nearly the same in both Provinces. Therefore the difference can only be attributable to the disproportionate warder establishment maintained in our Jails. That this is true will be found from the following.

7. Warders are sub-divided into two classes. "Permanent" and "Temporary". The strength of the former class is fixed according to the requirements of each Jail in respect of its internal management. The whole work of watch and ward as well as the duty of reserve armed guard is done by this class of warders. The main object of maintaining "Temporary" warders is to provide guards over convicts on extra-mural works. At any rate this is the construction given to the terms as used in this Province.

8. I find in Madras that "Temporary" warders are never resorted to except when the population in a Jail increases beyond its capacity or to an extent which is considered dangerous for the maintenance of discipline with the limited number of the permanent staff.

staff. Every convict in Madras Jails is made to work inside his prison walls. The proportion of guards over such prisoners being three times as low as that fixed for extra-mural gangs, prison duties are performed by a less number of warders than here and consequently the cost per head is considerably lower in Madras.

9. In our Jails, whereas my predecessor appropriately termed, the "demoralizing" system of out-door labour prevails to a considerable extent the proportion of guards is much higher and there is no hope of bringing down the cost per head under this item to the Madras level so long as that system continues. There is, as matters stand at present, only one method of reducing the cost per head, viz, by increasing the cash returns of Jails by levying hire for convict labour at 2 annas per head per diem from all Departments utilizing such convict labour. I request Government to permit me to order the levy of this hire with effect from 1st July 1907.

10. There is also another reason which accounts for the swelling of expenditure under this head in our Jails. In Lock-ups at the head quarters of each Taluk, are mostly confined what are called "Police" under-trials i.e. prisoners against whom regular charges have not yet been framed by the Police. It stands to reason that the guarding of such prisoners should be done by the Police. In fact they are doing it. The Taluk Police Inspector deputes Police Constables by turns for this work. The pay of the Police men so deputed is paid from the Police Budget. But the curious fact remains that the pay of these men which comes up to about Rs. 18000/- per year and which has already been shown as expenditure in the Police Department is again shown as expenditure in this Department as well and included in column 4 B of annual statement No.IX of this office! The procedure is peculiar to this Province alone and may be kindly permitted to be discontinued as Police charges can hardly be considered debitable to the Jail Department.

11. Dietary charges. The scales of diet in vogue in this Provin

and

and in the Madras Presidency have been compared. The differences are not very great. The fats we use consist partly of ghee and partly of gingelly oil while in Madras no ghee is used. The cost is practically the same and as already intimated to Government by my predecessor, our fats are, from a dieting point of view, decidedly the better.

12. Madras is cheaper than Mysore for two reasons

(a) because some of the charges which are by nature debitable to Police Budget are unlike Madras debited to Prison Budget in our Province and

(b) because many of the ration articles such as vegetables, onions, buller, gingelly oil &c., are obtained by prison labour, and had we more convicts available for garden and Jail Industries which is impossible at present owing to large number of extra-mural prisoners - our Jails in this matter would be self supporting.

13. The charges complained of in para 12 (a) are charges incurred on account of "Police" prisoners not merely for dieting purposes but for moving them from place to place for purposes of investigation. The latter charges are no doubt connected with Police work and their inclusion under the common head "Dieting of prisoners" in Lock-ups goes a long way to swell the expenditure under that head. Sufficient stress does not appear to have been made on this point in this office reference which resulted in the passing of Government Order No.J.524-34/Pris.58-05-4 dated 27th August 1906. At the time the said order was passed, the impression was that the Prisons Department complained only against inclusion (as the departmental expenditure) of the charges incurred on account of dieting "Police" prisoners. But I now find that the head "Dieting of prisoners" under iii Lock-ups under 16 Ba Law and Justice - Jails" is a common one under which every other charge connected with "Police" under-trials is also included. This seems to me to be hardly fair and I would beg of

Government

Government to permit me, in future, to exclude from the Prison accounts at least those items of expenditure on 'Police' prisoners which do not come under the head "Dieting" in the strict sense of the word.

14. Leaving aside this question what helps us for the present in bringing down the cost per head is to grow by prison labour, as many of the ration articles as possible. There is a large garden attached to the Central Jail at Bangalore. I have asked the Superintendent to state why he should not grow, in addition to the vegetables now grown therein, onions, chillies, buller, tamarind &c., in the garden attached to the Jail. I have also asked him to put the oil-mill of the Jail in working order and extract gingelly oil in quantities sufficient for the consumption of both the Jails in the Province. I shall communicate later on to Government if these proposals involve any initial cost.

15. Hospital charges. The difference in the cost per head is only one rupee. It is not due, at any rate, to any unhealthy condition of the Mysore Jails because on comparing the average number of sick prisoners per mille of average strength, I find that Mysore returns only 11 sick prisoners against 19 in Madras. The higher cost may possibly be due to our including under this head not only the cost incurred by the Jail in the purchase of bazzar medicines but also the value of Europe medicines supplied from the Medical Depot. The latter has already become an expenditure in the Medical Department and its inclusion in the Jail account is therefore quite uncalled for. If permission is accorded to omit this charge in future returns, our cost per head under this item will become as low as in Madras.

16. Clothing, bedding and berthing of prisoners. The issue of clothing &c., to prisoners in our Jails is under the same rules as are now in force in Madras. The difference in the cost per head must therefore be due to the difference in the method of valuing the supply of clothing &c. This will be found true later on.

17. Jail economy divides itself into two branches, one which includes all those direct measures which tend to reduce the gross cost of the maintenance and management of prisoners, the other those indirect means which by profitably utilizing the labour of convicts and increasing the cash returns ultimately reduce the net cost of the Department. Among the direct measures are included the growth of ration articles, the manufacture of clothing, bedding, articles of furniture, and all other things required for the use of prisoners and that can be made in Jail. The claim which every State has upon its Jail Department is the maintenance of its prisoners with the utmost economy consistent with good discipline and sound health. To secure this object, all the resources of the Department should be placed under its exclusive disposal, otherwise Jail economy must fail. The system of out-door labour limits the resources of the Jail Department in this Province and I have indicated in the above paras the little that can be done to mend the existing state of affairs. One other thing requires mention in connection with this, viz, the system of appraising convict labour. This question has been very ably dealt with by the committee appointed in 1888 by the Governor General in Council to enquire into certain matters connected with the Jail Administration in India. According to the views of this committee, no measure which tends to directly reduce the cost of prisoners (meaning thereby manufacture of articles required for prisoners' use, growth of ration articles for prison use and erection or repairs of Jail buildings &c) should be appraised and shown as cash earnings because if the estimated value of these is allowed to be entered in the accounts as cash earnings, there is no sound reason why the value of labour expended in cooking food and carrying water and sanitation &c., should not be valued and also shown as cash earnings. There is only one arrangement by which the Government can be in a position to analyze the returns of Jail Departments with the object of ascertaining the net cost of Jail Administration. That arrangement is the laying down of a rule that no convict labour

when

when employed on work of any kind for the Jail Department itself shall ever be estimated as cash earnings or shown in the manufacture accounts; that the only credit to be given for the value of such work shall be in the reduction of the cost of maintenance.

18. The nonobservance of this rule in its entirety gives room to many irregularities which must creep into the accounts. The financial statements Nos. XII and XIII have little value at present in as much as they now teem with figures representing in greater or less part fictitious values and not cash earnings. One example will suffice to illustrate this. In all British Jails, the clothing and bedding of prisoners is made and supplied at the cost of raw material with the result that the average expenditure per head per annum is about 2 Rupees or so. In our Jails, the same clothing and bedding is made and supplied to prisoners not at the cost of the raw material alone but with the addition of the value of convict labour utilised in their making as also a fair percentage of profit! The value of the latter while it goes to swell the so called cash earnings of the factory, increases directly the cost of maintenance. I may as well state that the difference between Mysore and Madras Jails in the cost per head under several items of expenditure is to a small degree due to the difference in the system of maintaining accounts in both.

19. In future the system in vogue in British Jails will be adopted if approved by Government.

20. So much for the measures connected with the direct reduction of cost of maintenance. Now I come to all those indirect measures which by profitable utilization of prison labour tend ultimately to reduce the gross cost of maintenance.

21. Repeated attention was drawn to the shrinkage under Jail proceeds of Jail labour and several proposals have been made to me for the improvement of the Jail industrial Department. Before dealing with such proposals which are repititions of those now already before Government (e.g. Paper making, Tent making &c),

the

The existing defects in the method of valuing manufactured articles and the management of the Industrial Department call for an early remedy. The cost of each Jail made article is determined by summing up the cost of raw material, the cost of accessories necessary for finishing the articles, labour at 2 annas per man per diem and profit to Government at 10 per cent on the outlay. As an illustration a half cumbly or blanket would cost

Wool required 4 lbs	0-10-9
Tamarind seeds	0- 0-9
Labour - spinning, shuttling and weaving	0- 3-6
Profit to Government.	0- 1-0
Total	1- 0-0

The defects in the system are the omission of supervision charges and the non-distinction between skilled and non-skilled labour. The inclusion of these lawful charges in the cost of Jail made articles and the omission of what seems to me an unwarranted charge - profit to Government - will substantially increase the cash returns of the Jail Department.

22. Next comes the question of what industries are desirable in a Jail. It is an axiom of Jail management that every Jail should be self-supporting. So that only prisoners left over and above those that are required for immediate prison purposes should be employed on other industries. For the proper maintenance of supervision and strict discipline there is no better aid than the developement of one or two industries carried out on a large scale. So that multifarious manufactures, if for other than prison needs, should be discouraged. It is also necessary in the interest of the State that all available convict labour should be employed on industrial work for supplying the requirements of other State Departments as far as is possible. The present Jail industrial Departments have too much of dealings with the outside public resulting in certain cases in considerable loss to Government by having to write off large amounts of outstanding debts.

debts. If Jail labour were to be reserved for State purposes only, these things wouldbe avoided and a good deal of correspondence saved.

23. The management of Jail factories in this State is far from satisfactory. The Chief Jailor in Bangalore Central Jail and the Jailor in Mysore Jail are in charge of the factories. These officers who have a good deal of work to do in the way of maintaining discipline among prisoners and warders, carrying out sentences of imprisonment and several other duties too numerous to mention, cannot be expected to spare the necessary time in order to manage the factories in an efficient manner. They have more of clerical work than of carrying out disciplinary measures. They moreover generally lack in business instincts.

24. I therefore propose that the Jailors should be relieved of the charges of the industrial Department and at any rate in the Central Jail at Bangalore the department should be placed in charge of a wholetime officer. If Government were to sanction my suggestion of getting hold of a man well versed in Jail industries and with good business instincts and give him a free hand to run Jail industries (which at present are lacking development) on sound business principles, our Jails will become more self-supporting and the cost of their upkeep would be at par with the British Jails. The pay of this man I propose to be 100 Rupees and he will eventually replace the work-instructors now in charge of various industries in the Central Jail.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

For Inspector General of Prisons.

T.C.G.

12

Comparative Statement showing the cost per head of maintaining prisoners during the past 3 years in this State and in the Madras Presidency.

Serial No.	Heads of expenditure	Cost per head of prisoners in Mysore				Madras				Remarks.
		1904	1905	1906	Average for 3 yrs.	1904	1905	1906	Average for 3 years.	
		Rs:	Rs:	Rs:	Rs:	Rs:	Rs:	Rs:	Rs:	
I	Establishment charges	46	46	44	45	25	23	23	24	+21
II	Dieting charges	31	33	39	34	26	28	33	29	+5
III	Hospital charges	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	
IV	Clothing & bedding charges	3	3	3	3	2	2½	2	2	
V	Sanitation charges	2 as	2 as	2 as	2 as	2	2	2½	2	(4)
VI	Transfer charges	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	3	(1)
VII	Charges on miscellaneous services & supplies	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	
VIII	Travelling allowance charges	5 ps.	4 ps.	4 ps.	4 ps.	5 as	3 as	3 as	4 as.	(5)
IX	Contingent charges	6 as	10 as	4 as	7 as.	1	1	1	1	(2)
X	Extra-ordinary charges for live-stock &c.	5 as.	10 ps.	3 as.	3 as	2	1	1	1	(3)
	Total cost per head	89	92	95	92	65	66	70	67	

Office of the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.
Bangalore. 12th September 1907.

H. Anantha Rao

First Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore, Bangalore.

13

G.R.S. 26] cdl

File No.

Serial No.

Diary No. of letter replied to J 738

No J. 1260

General and Revenue Secretariat
(Madras)
, *the* 190

To The Dep^r Secretary to Govt
in Mysore

Date of issue 19-10-07

Signed by Mr K. Mylarao

His letter No 1051/J-5 dd the 12th Sept^r 1907 requesting a report as to the high cost of maintenance of prisoners in this State as compared with the Madras Presidency.

I have the honor to invite in attention to paras 10, 15 and 22 thereof and request the favor of his furnishing the further information and statistics as to (1) the agencies employed in Madras for guarding prisoners against whom regular charge

over.

SUBJECT.

have not been framed by the police,
and if the duty is undertaken as
in this State by the police and not
by any special agency, the head to
which the pay of [illegible] and other expenditure,
if any, connected with these
men, are debited;

2) whether European medicines
are supplied to the jails in Madras
~~[illegible] separated~~ from the Medical
store department, whenever required,
free of cost; and whether the cost thereof is excluded from the jail accts

3) the reason for any jail
industrial department dealing
too much with the outside public
and the amount which had to
be written off as irrecoverable
during
merely for the last 5 years.

K.O.

WWS

In Secretary

List of enclosures

Copied by C. 14/6 WW 17/6
Examined by WW 17/6

GPB—10,000—20-4-06.

No. 1196
F. 91

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN MYSORE.

Dated Bangalore, 30 October *1907*

FROM

Major H.E.Drake-Brockman I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

C.S.Balasundram Iyer Esqr. B.A.,

Offg. *Secretary to the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,*
General & Revenue Departments.

SIR,

In reply to your No. J. 1260/Pris.27-07-4 dated 19th October 1907, requesting me to furnish information on the three points mentioned therein, I have to state as follows:-

Points Nos. 1 and 2.

2. Definite and accurate information on these points can not be given. The information furnished to Government in this office letter No. 1051/F.91 dated 12th September 1907 was deduced from the Returns of British Jails. I shall be glad to furnish the requisite information, if I am permitted to correspond direct with the Inspector General of Prisons in Madras or elsewhere.

Point No. 3. Why should our Jails deal too much with the outside public &ca?

3. The reason is that other State Departments are not freely resorting to Jail labour to meet their requirements Unlike Madras, Mysore does not recognise the principle that Prison labour should be reserved only for prison and other State purposes. The amount that had to be written off the Jail accounts

as

P.C
31/10

IV 20 1 J 1143

From

The Inspector-General of Prisons
in Mysore.

To

The Secy. to the Govt. of H. H.
the Maharaja of Mysore,
Gen. & Rev. Departments.

No. 1196
F. 71

Dated 30th October 1907.

Subject.

Furnishes information re: the cost of maintenance of prisoners in this State.

as irrecoverable was a sum of Rs. 83-7-3 during the past 5 years.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

For Inspector General of Prisons.

G.R.S. 26

Not found

File No. 27

Serial No. 1

Diary No. of letter replied to 1143

No.

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the 190 .

To The Hon'ble Mr. Bridges, I.C.S.
Bangalore

Date of issue

Signed by

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 5287 dated the 24th August 1907 calling for a report as to the ~~desirability of appointing a Committee to enquire~~ on the subject in the matter of the high cost of maintenance of prisoners in this State, and to state that the Inspector General of Prisons ~~in the State~~ wishes to obtain ~~some~~ information as to the practice in Madras and ~~in some other~~ elsewhere places in regard to the grading of prisoners ~~made~~ during Police investigation and the source from which they

over.

SUBJECT.

granting charges be made
& some other particulars I to enable him to complete
his report to the Madras
to request that he may be
be permitted to correspond directly
with the respective jail of Prisons in the Madras Presidency & Elsewhere
such places as he may desire
to communicate with, for the above purpose.

I have the

CAB
9/11
new Secretary

Please see
reverse draft
letter
CAB
9/11/05

CN
4-11-7

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

MGCPB—30,000—16-2-05

46

G.R.S. 26].

File No. 11

Serial No. 6

Diary No. of letter replied to

Pol. No. 371
Enc: Nil

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* 190 .

To

The J. A. Resdt in Mysore.

Date of issue 11-11-07

Signed by

Mr. C.S. Balasundaram

Sir,

Adverting to your letter No 5478, dated the 24th August 1907, about the high cost of the maintenance of prisoners in Mysore, I am directed to state that the I. G. of Prisons in Mysore, who was asked to investigate and report on the matter, wishes to know what the practice is in Madras and elsewhere in British India, etc.

SUBJECT.

In regard to
the agency to be employed
for guarding premises
against whom no definite regular
charges have yet
been framed by the
Police, the Department
to which the cost of
such guarding is debited,
and certain other
particulars, before he
can complete his report
on the Subject. I am
therefore to request that
he may be permitted
to correspond direct
with Inspector General of
Prisons in Madras and
elsewhere, for the above
purpose.

I have &c.

Secretary.

List of encl

Copied by

Examined by

MGCPB—30,000—16-2-05

G.R.S. 26]

Prisons 27

File No. 27

Serial No. 7

Diary No. of letter replied to ____

No J. 1656
Pris 27-07

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, *the* 190

To
The Inspector General of
Prisons in Mysore
Bangalore.

Date of issue 28-11-1907

Signed by Mr K Mylar Rao

Para 5 of his letter No. 1051 dated the 12th September 1907 requests the sanction of Government to levy with effect from 1st July 1907 from all departments requiring convict labour hire for ~~coolies~~ each labor at 2 annas per head per diem.

I have the honor to request that the opinion of the departments concerned may be obtained in the matter and forwarded to this office early.

Yours obt
Secretary

SUBJECT.

Rd 27/11

Cons. 6/407

J/715 Vol: 859

Jan '27-07

No. 22

FROM

F. P. RENNIE, ESQ., I. C. S.,
FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 30th January 1908.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Balasundaram Iyer's letter No.371 dated the 11th Nove 1907, and to say that the Government of Madras have no ob tion to the Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore, corres- ponding direct with the Inspector General, Madras, on the matters referred to therein so long as he confines himself to merely collecting information and refrains from inviting the opinions of the Madras Inspector General on the esta- blished practice of that Presidency.

2. The Government of Bombay has also been addressed in the matter and their reply is awaited.

I have the honour

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

First Assistant Resident.

BG

G.R.S. 26]

File No. 27/07

Serial No. 9

*Diary No. of letter replied to*____

No. J-2100

General and Revenue Secretariat
(Prisons)
, *the* 190

Date of issue 11-1-08

Signed by Mr. K. Mylar Rao

To The Inspr General of Prisons
in Mysore, Bangalore.

Sir

With reference to your letter No. 1156/J.51 dated the 30th Oct 1907 requesting that you may be permitted to correspond directly with the Inspr General of Prisons in Madras or elsewhere to enable you to furnish such information as to the practice existing in those places as regards the grading of prisons under rules in Vol. II of the Jail Manual and other particulars connected therewith, I am directed to inform you that the Resident in Mysore states

over.

SUBJECT.

that the Govt. of Madras have no objection to ~~your~~ corresponding direct with the Inspector General on the matters referred to by ~~him~~ you so long as ~~he confines~~ yourself confine himself to merely collecting information and refrains from inviting the opinion of that office on the established practice of that Presidency; and that the Govt. of Bombay have been also addressed on the matter and their reply is awaited.

I have &c.

Sd/-

for Secretary

6/1/08

List of enclosures

Copied by HA 9/1/08

Examined by SM 9/1

GPB—3,000—1-3-07

J 1758 Pol: 899
23
9-1-08

Pro 27-07-10

No. 175.

FROM

F. P. RENNIE, ESQ., I. C. S.,
FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 9th January 1908.

SIR,

Pro 27-07

In continuation of this office letter No.22 date the 3rd January 1908, I am directed to state that the Governo of Bombay in Council has no objection to permitting direct correspondence between the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, and the Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore on the subjects mentioned in Mr. Balasundaram Iyer's letter No.371 dated the 11th November 1907 and that the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay, has been so informed.

9-1-8

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

J. P. Rennie
First Assistant Resident.

24

G.R.S. 26]

File No. 27/

Serial No.

Diary No. of letter replied to J1258

No. J. 2150

17-1-

General and Revenue Secretariat

(Prisons)

, the 190 .

Date of issue 17-1-08

Signed by Mark Myles Rae

To

The Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore, &

Sir,

Adverting to the correspondence ~~and Instructions~~ noted in the ~~office~~ letter No. J. 2150 of the 11th instant, regarding the correspondence between yourself and the Inspector General of Prisons in Madras or elsewhere as to the practice existing in those places as regards the branding of prisoners under police surveillance and other particulars connected therewith, I am directed to inform you that the Government of Bombay ~~have~~ ~~stated~~ that they have no objection to your corresponding

SUBJECT.

direct with the Inspector of Prisons, Bombay Presidency
General on the above subject
and that the Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay,
be soon so informed.

Thanks &c

Secretary.

SN
13/1/05

List of enclosures

Copied by 16/1 Records

Examined by SN 17

MGCPB—30,000—16-2-05

No. 398 Office of the Inspr. Genl. of Prisons in Mysore,
91 Encl.7 Dated Bangalore, 6th April 1908.

From

Major H.E.Drake-Brockman I.M.S.;
Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

C.S.Balasundaram Iyer Esqr., B.A.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of
H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
General & Revenue Deptts.

Sir,

In reply to your No.F.1656/Pris.27-07 dated the 28th November 1907, requesting me to obtain and forward the opini of the Departments utilizing convict labour on my proposal t levy from them hire for such labour at 2 annas per head per diem, I have the honor to forward herewith copies of letters from the Officers in charge of those Departments, which contain an expression of their opinion in the matter.

2. It will be seen therefrom that out of seven officers consulted on the subject,

Two, the Hon'ble the British Resident in Mysore & the Superintendent, Government Gardens.	are for the proposal.
Two, the Officer in charge of Palace Establishments & the Private Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore	although they are for it, claim exemption from the levy of hire on account of established mamool or practice.
The 5th, the President, Municipal Council, Bangalore City	suggests a lower rate.
The 6th, the Military Assistant to the Government of Mysore.	is prepared to give the new rates a trial, although he thinks that it is against the interests of his Department.
The 7th and the last, the Superintendent, Government Press.	thinks that it is to his own advantage to employ other labour.

3.

From

The Insp^r Gen^l of Prisons
in Mysore.

To

The Secy: to the Gov^t of Mysore
Genl & Rev Depts.

No. 398/91 Encl. 7.
Dd. 6.4.08.

Forwards the opinion of the Depts utilizing convict labour to levy from them hire for such labour at 2 annas per head per diem.

3. The objections taker against the proposal are varied in nature and I have no time to discuss the matter with those who have offered them, as a reminder has already been received from Government on the subject. In the following will be found the main grounds on which they are based and my answers thereto.

4. The Officer in charge of Palace Establishments claims exemption from levy of hire on the plea that no tax of any kind is levied from the Palace. But my proposal demands no tax but payment for work done like every other honest man pays, especially as there is no such thing as Begar allowed in this state by law.

5. The Private Secretary with the Dewan of Mysore admits my proposal to be a desirable measure but thinks that according to a certain Proceedings of Government (No.Pl.2602-3/S&A.510-06-9 dated 30th November 1907, not received in this office) the Dewan's Residence should remain free from such charge. On tracing this order to the monthly volume of Proceedings, I find that it ~~is~~ simply directs that the "practice of detailing of the convicts for work at that residence be continued as heretofore". But it will be remembered that the practice therein referred to came to existence a long time before the proposal to levy hire was suggested to Government and the question now involved is a general one affecting the practice obtained not only in one Department but also in several who are now enjoying the self-same privileges which the Dewan's residence is enjoying.

6. The President of the Municipal Council, Bangalore City, is of opinion that $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per working day per convict inclusive of the supervision charges is a fair rate which he can pay. The reasons advanced for this low rate which includes also guarding charges now being paid to this Department are (1) that convicts do not work as many hours or as speedily as ordinary coolies do and (2) the Municipality has no check over them.

The

The President's second objection is untenable, because Colonel Smyth at one time suggested to him (D.O. dated 2nd May 1906) not to allow convict labour to be frittered away and he, the President, wrote in reply (D.O. dated 5th May 1906) that he has employed a maistry to supervise the taskwork of prisoners. His first objection though somewhat true does not justify such a low rate which he proposes. Because so far as I have seen in this part of India, the ordinary cooly does not do 3 honest hours of work a day and is paid higher than elsewhere. Even supposing that convicts work only 5 hours a day (as he admits they do, but really more) and ordinary coolies work 8 hours a day at most and earn 5 annas (lowest rate), the cost of convict labour would be $\frac{5}{8}$ of 5 annas or 3 annas 1 pie which is 1 anna and 1 pie in excess of the rate, exclusive of supervision charges, proposed by me.

7. In the case of the remaining two departments who prefer other labour, I have to inform Government that it is to the advantage of this Department if convicts now sent to them are withdrawn and employed on the really more profitable indoor Jail industries at the very earliest opportunity.

8. In conclusion I beg to say that out-door labour, which has many disadvantages as described in Chapter XXIV page 117 of the report by Drs. Walker and Lethbridge, must either cease or an adequate remuneration should be received therefor, without either of which the net cost of maintenance of our prisoners will always continue to be very high. The rate proposed by me is by far the cheapest and I am confident that if each prisoner now sent on out-door work be employed on extra-mural labour in the way of factory work, he will earn double that sum and our Jail industries will receive a great impetus of which they are much in need and a palpable, and I hope, handsome return in the way

of

of profits accrue to the State.

9

9. Early orders are solicited.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. Drake Brockman

H. R. C. S. E

Major - I. R. S.

Inspector General of Prisons.

T.C.C.

30

Letter No.189 dated 3rd December 1907 from the Superintendent, Government Gardens; to the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.

In reply to your letter No.1287/91 of the 2nd instant, I have the honor to state that I consider the charge of two annas per head per diem for convict labour to be a fair one.

" C O P Y "

For Inspector General of Prisons.

Letter No.526 dated 4th December 1907 from the Superintendent, Government Press; to the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.

With reference to your letter No.1288/P.91 dated 2nd instt: calling for opinion on the proposal of levying of a hire, for convict labour employed, I have the honor to state that at present 10 convicts are employed at the Branch Press, Mysore, for the turning the machines and Rs.14/- are paid per mensem.fro this Department on account of guarding the prisoners. If the proposed convict labour of two annas per diem per head is also charged, this department will have to bear an additional cost of Rs.32/-. Even at such heavy cost the convicts can work only at very limited hours. If on the other hand four turners on Rs. 7/- each are engaged permanently, they will be available for work at all times and the proposed cost will be reduced by 30 per cent.

"COPY"

For Inspector General of Prisons.

32

Letter No.1133 dated 7th December 1907 from the President, Municipal Council, Bangalore City; to the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.

Adverting to your letter No.1283/91 dated the 2nd instant, requesting my opinion in the matter of utilizing convict-labour for Municipal works, paying 2 annas per convict per diem, I have the honor to state that it is not understood whether the rate fixed covers also the salaries of guards employed to supervise the convicts.

The convicts work only for 5 hours, an hour and a half being actually spent in their trips to and from the Central Jail, and further they do not work so speedily as ordinary coolies do and their work cannot be checked by the Municipality as the command over them rests with the Jail authorities.

Taking into consideration the nature of the work viz., digging and carrying earth, turned out by them and the time for which they are available for work, I am of opinion that 1½ anna per working day per convict inclusive of the supervision charges is a fair rate which the Municipality can pay.

"COPY"

For Inspector General of Prisons.

Letter No.1865 dated 9th December 1907, from the Military Assistant to the Government of Mysore; to the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.

With reference to your letter No.1285/91 dated the 2nd December 1907, I have the honor to remark as follows:-

This Department now pays Rs.14/- per mensem on account of guarding charges of 10 convicts employed at Government House. The proposed new rate would probably cost us Rs.30/- per mensem which is equal to non-convictlabour of 5 skilled men at Rs.6/- each, whose whole time would be at our disposal.

I will of course give the new rates a trial but think that it will be more to the Government House interests to employ other labour.

" C O P Y "

For Inspector General of Prisons.

Letter No.920 of 07-08 dated 20th December 1907 from the Officer in charge of the Palace Establishments; to the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.1286/P.91 dated 2nd December 1907 kindly asking for my opinion regarding hire proposed to be levied at 2 annas per head per diem from all Departments utilizing convict labour & in reply to state that so far as the Palace is concerned, I have to request that consistent with the understanding that now exists in pursuance of which the Palace is exempt from taxation of all kind (Government or Municipal), exemption from levy of hire for convict labour may also be extended to it.

" C O P Y "

For Inspector General of Prisons.

Letter No.7820 dated 3rd January 1908 from the 1st Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.

In reply to your letter No.1282/91 dated the 2nd December 1907, I am directed to say that the Resident has no objection to the Durbar's proposal to levy a daily charge of 2 annas per head on convict labour supplied to the Residency.

" C O P Y "

For Inspector General of Prisons.

36

D.O. Letter No. nil dated 23rd March 1908, from the Private Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore; to the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.

In reply to your letter No.1284/91 dated 2nd December 1907 I beg to inform you that the proposal to levy hire for convict labour is no doubt a desirable measure. But, so far as the convicts employed at the Dewan's residence are concerned, I beg to invite your attention to Proceedings of Government No.Pl. 2602-3/S&A.510-06-9, dated 30th November 1907, under which the employment of convicts at the Dewan's residence is permitted free of charge.

" C O P Y "

For Inspector General of Prisons.

No. 405 Exa 6.
F. 91

J 2623
Sl no. 13

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN MYSORE.

Dated Bangalore, 9th April 1908.

FROM

Major P.E.Drake-Brockman I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

C.S.Balasundaram Iyer Esqr., B.A.,

Offg. *Secretary to the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,*
General & Revenue Departments.

100/Pris. 27-07-9 D. 11th January 1908.
D/Pris. 27.07.9 D. 17th January 1908.

SIR,

Adverting to the marginally noted letters from you conveyi sanction for me to hold direct correspondence with the Inspectors General of Prisons in Madras and Bombay Presidencies in view to ascertain the practice existing in those places as regards the guarding of prisoners under Police Investigation and certain other matters connected therewith, I have the honor to report that the enquiries conducted by me have resulted in the eliciting of the following facts.

2. In both the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, the practice existing in the matter of guarding prisoners under Police Investigation is the same, viz, they are guarded by the Police Agency, the pay and other expenses of such guard being debited to the Police Department. This practice is unlike what prevails here and accounts for our high rate in the cost of establishment charges.

3. The charges on account of feeding and transfer &c., of such prisoners are, as in this Province, debited to Jail accounts. I agree to this, but I must state that it is unfair to debit to Jail accounts the charges of moving a police prisoner from one place to another for investigation purposes &c.

4. As regards European Medicines supplied to Jails from Medical

Medical ~~Department~~ Deptt, the practice in Bombay differs from that in Madras. In the former the value of such medicines is included in its Jail accounts while in the latter the same is excluded. Medicines are intended for public use and while they are supplied free of charge to all Hospitals and Local and Municipal Fund Dispensaries, there is no reason why those supplied to a Jail Dispensary for the use of prisoners should be charged for and included in Jail accounts. The practice prevailing in Madras Bombay may therefore be conveniently adopted in this Province.

5. Both in Madras and Bombay, vegetables, clothing and all articles manufactured and supplied by a Jail either for its own use or for that of other Jails in the Presidency are charged for on the cost of raw materials only and unlike this Province no charge for labour or profit is included.

6. I forward herein enclosed for information of Government copies of my letters to the Inspectors General of Prisons in Madras & Bombay and their replies thereto.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Thamaon Agra

For Inspector General of Prisons

This office letters Nos. 71/91 & 83/91 dated 18th & 21st January 1908 to the Inspectors General of Prisons, Madras and Bombay.

Under permission of the Government of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, I have the honor to request you to be so kind as to oblige me with information on the following points:-

1. The agency employed in the ~~Bombay~~ Madras Presidency for guarding prisoners against whom regular charges have not been framed by the Police. (such prisoners are generally known by the name of "Police under-trial prisoners" in this Province)

2. The head to which the pay and other expenditure, if any, of such agency is debited.

3. The head to which are debited the charges of dieting &c., of such prisoners and of moving them from place to place for purposes of investigation or trial.

4. The nature of charges included under columns 4A and B of statement No.IX annual series - against the head "Subsidiary Jails". (These Jails are called Taluk Lock-ups in this Province). Who guards such Jails? Whether the Police or the Prison Agency? What is the strength of guard (with rate of pay &c), in either case - and which Department bears the cost in the event of Police guarding such Jails.

5. Whether Europe medicines and stationery articles are supplied to the Jails in ~~Madras~~ Bombay from the respective Depôts. If yes, are the costs thereof included in the Jail accounts under columns 6c and 12f annual statement No.IX?

"C O P Y"

For Inspector General of Prisons.

(4.9)

Letter No.976 dated 30th January 1908 from the Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency; to the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.83/91, dated 21st instant and in reply to state as follows:-

2. Para 1. The under-trial or Police under-trial prisoners as they are called in the Mysore State are guarded by the Police in this Province.

3. Para 2. The pay of the Police escorts is charged to the Police Department and their travelling expenses to the same head as their pay.

4. Para 3. The cost of moving and dieting such under-trial prisoners is charged to Lock-ups before any charges are framed against them otherwise the expenses are billed for in sub-sidiary Jail bills.

5. Para 4. (a) All the first and second class subsidiary Jails and some of the 3rd class sub Jails have Jailors and warders attached to them and the cost of their salaries is shown in column 44 of the Annual statements. In this Presidency the statistics of the last named institutions viz., 3rd class subsidiary Jails are grouped with those of Lock-ups which appear separately at foot of certain statements of the annual series (b) the warders attached to the first and second class sub-sidiary Jails guard the prisoners during the day when they are employed on works but at night after the subsidiary Jail is locked up the guarding is done by the Police which provides 1 Naik and 3 constables to guard the gate both by day and night and to assist the Jail staff in case of emeute riot &c., (c) the pay of the Head constable varies from Rs.12 to Rs.20 according to his grade and that of corstables varies from Rs.8 to Rs.11 each per mensem according to his class, and (d) the pay of the Police guard is always borne by that Department.

6. Para 5. (a) The sick prisoners are - as a rule - treated either

either in Civil Hospitals or Dispensaries as the case may be and no charges for medicines appear in the Administration Reports, but charges for extras or medical comforts when recommended by the Medical Officer in certain cases, are shown in the Annual statement NO.IX, (b) The stationery required by 1st and 2nd class sub Jails is supplied by the Stationery Department and its value included in column 12 "F" of the above statement.

" C O P Y "

For Inspector General of Prisons.

Letter no: 826 dated the 14th February 1908 from the Inspector General of Prisons, Madras, to the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.

With reference to your letter no: 71/91 dated 18th January 1908, I have the honor to furnish you with the following information:

1. Prisoners against whom regular charges have not been framed by the Police are generally confined in Police Lockups, where Lockup wards separate from the Sub-jails are in existence. The pay of the guards employed to guard such prisoners is debited to the Police Department, and the charges on account of feeding, transfer &c, of such prisoners are debited to the head "Charges for Police custody" under 19 B. Law and Justice-jails.

2. Column 4 (a) of the Annual Statement no: IX against the head Subsidiary jails

Jails includes all charges on account of establishment such as jailors, Assistant jailors and Warders, also house rent allowances granted in lieu of quarters.

3. Column 4 (b) includes only the charges on account of establishment entertained temporarily, e.g. to guard lunatics and the like.

There are 307 Sub-jails in this Presidency, of which 304 are guarded solely by the Police. 3 Special Sub-jails exist which owing to their unusual size and importance are under the Special Control of this Department, unlike the remaining Sub-jails which are more under the Control of the District Magistrates. These Special Sub-jails are guarded by jail Warders (as shown marginally) whose pay is debited to the head of permanent establishment in the jail accounts. The pay of the Police establishment is borne by that Department

	Koraput No:	Calicut No:	Nellore No:
Head Warder on Rs 15/-	1	"	"
— do — on Rs 12/-	—	1	1
— do — on Rs 10/-	—	1	"
1st Class Warder on Rs 9/- each	2	2	2
— do — on Rs 8/- each	2	4	2
— do — on Rs 7/- "	4	4	6
Warders on Rs 6/- each	9	"	— "

and does not find a place in the jail -
accounts. As regards the Strength, rate of
pay &c; of Police guards employed in -
Sub-jails, I would suggest that the Ins-
-pector General of Police should be -
addressed, as no information is available
in this office. In Some of the Sub-jails —
which are guarded by the Police, a warder
is also detailed to look after the distri-
-bution of food, the regulation of the labour
and the cleanliness of the Sub-jail wards.
His pay is debited to the jail Department.

4. Medicines &c. required for the use of
of the jail Hospitals Supplied by the -
Medical Storekeeper to Government on -
Indents and the Cost thereof is debited to
"Hospital Charges (C)". Stationery for
Jail offices and hospitals is Supplied
on indents in the Same way by the Su-
-perintendent of Stationery, Madras, and

The

Cost debited to the head "Contingencies (F)".

"Copy"

Thomas Boyles

for Inspr. Genl. of Prisons.

£

This office letter No. 250-1/91 dated 27th February 1908 to the Inspectors General of Prisons, Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

I have the honor to state that the practice in vogue in the Jails of this Province in the matter of calculating the cost of clothing and vegetables supplied for the use of prisoners is as follows:—

(1) The clothing is manufactured in the Industrial Department of a Jail and supplied to prisoners. In doing so, the cost of raw yarn, labour and a fair per-centage of profit is being charged for and debited to the Jail proper and credit taken in the accounts of the Industrial Department.

(2) Besides clothing, articles of every other description, which are manufactured or repaired for the use of prisoners, are similarly charged for with labour and profit in addition to the cost of raw materials and debited to the Jail proper and credit taken in the Industrial Depart-ment.

(3) Vegetables required for the consumption of prisoners are grown in the garden at-tached to the Jail the cost of which is calculated according to the contract rate

accepted

(4)

accepted for the year and debited to the accounts of the Jail proper and credit taken in the Agricultural department.

2. The practice obtaining in the Jails of the Presidency on the above points may be kindly intimated. This information is required in addition to that already furnished in your letters Nos. 826 and 976 dated 14th February and 30th January 1908 respectively.

Copy.

for Inspector Genl. of Prisons.

Letter No. 2141 dated 10th March 1908 from the Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency to the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.

With reference to your letter No. 250-1/91 dated the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to state that in the case of clothing or other articles manufactured or repaired in the Factories attached to our Prisons only the cost of raw materials is charged. Nominal convict labour is shown in the entries of manufactures but the same is not added to the value of the raw materials used. As regards the vegetables grown in our Prison Gardens, the value of the same is not debited to the Jail. The supply of vegetables from the Gardens simply reduces the cost of maintenance of the prisoners.

Copy.

For Inspector General of Prisons.

Letter No. 1409 dated 23rd March/08 from the Inspector General of Prisons, Madras, to the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.

With reference to your letter No. 250-1/ dated 27th February/1908, I have the honor to furnish you with the following informa-tion:-

(1) and (2). Clothing and all other articles manufactured and supplied by a Jail either for its own use or consumption or for that of other Jails (whether situated in the same or in different Provinces) are charged for on the cost of raw materials only and no charge for labour or profit is included. The charge is adjusted under the book ~~Debit~~ debit system, the procedure being to credit the amount on the one hand to the supplying Jail under manufactures and to debit it on the other to the Jail supplied under the proper head of account. The same principle of adjustment is fol-lowed whether the supply is made from the manufactory department of a Jail to itself or to some other Jail.

(3) Vegetables required for the consumptio

of

of prisoners are for the most part grown in the gardens attached to Jails and supplied free. Expenditure appertaining to the garden is charged against diet.

4. In the above connection I would invite reference to Rules 1293 & 870 of the Madras Jail Manual.

"Copy.

[illegible]

For Insp[r] Gen[l] of Prisons.

Proceedings of the Government of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read:-

Para 6 of Government Proceedings No. J.3743-Pris.76-07-7 dated the 15th June 1907, reviewing the --- report on the administration of Jails and Lock-Ups in the State for the ---- calendar year 1906.

2. Letter No. 1051/91 dated the 12th September 1907, from the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore, ~~submitting~~ submitting a report as to the causes for the high Cost of maintenance of prisoners in the State & ~~(Print in extenso)~~ Cost making certain suggestions to reduce the ~~same~~

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. 405/91 dated the 9th April 1908 from the same Officer.

Order thereoN:- No. 9704-5 Dt 2-5-08
Pris 27-07-16

In reviewing the report of the Inspector General of Prisons on the administration of Jails and Lock-Ups for

for the calendar year 1906, Government observed that the cost per head of prisoners was 40 per cent higher than what it was in the Madras Presidency and requested the Inspector General of Prisons to enquire into the cause of this striking difference and submit a special report in the matter. ----- Agreeably to the above order, the --- Inspector General has submitted a comparative statement showing the cost of maintenance per head in the Madras Presidency and in the Mysore State and has made certain suggestions for the consideration of Government with a view to effect a reduction in the present average cost per head of prisoners in the State.

2. For statistical purposes the expenditure of the Jail department is classified under 10 heads and the ---- following table shows the average cost in round figures of each prisoner in

~~Mysore~~

in Mysore and Madras under those heads for the last 3 years:-

		Mysore Rs.	Madras Rs.
I.	.Establishment charges	45	24
II.	Dietary charges	34	29
III.	Hospital charges	3	2
IV.	Clothing & bedding of prisoners.	3	2
V.	Sanitation charges	2 (as)	2
VI.	Transfer charges.	2	3
VII.	Charges on account of Miscellaneous service and supplies.	3	3
VIII.	Travelling allowance	4(pies)	4(annas)
IX.	Contingent charges	7(annas)	1
X.	Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools etc.	3(annas)	1
	Total average cost per head.	92 Rs.	67 Rs.

It will be seen from the above that Mysore is cheaper than Madras under items Nos. V, VI, VIII, IX and X, --- while the expenditure under item No.VII is equal in both places. It is only under the first four items and more particularly under item No.1 "Establishment charges" that the comparison

is

is decidedly unfavourable to Mysore.

3. .Establishment Charges.-

The Inspector General of -- Prisons states that the scale of pay fixed for Jail establishments in the State does not vary much from that --- fixed in Madras Jails of similar capacity, that the greater cost in Mysore is probably due to the disproportionate Warder establishment maintained to -- guard over prisoners who are employed on Extramural or out-door labour and that so long as the system of extramural employment prevails, there will be no diminution of cost. He therefore suggests that in order to bring the -- cost down to the Madras level, it is necessary to abolish the extramural employment of prisoners altogether and that all prisoners should be made to work within the Jail precincts, or if this is not possible, that a charge for labour at 2 annas per day for each --

each prisoner should be levied from all departments at present utilizing convict labour. The question of limiting extra-mural labour was considered by Government and in Proceedings No. J.1668-73-Pris.38-05-15 dated the 18th December 1906 it was directed that in the allotment of convicts for out-door labour, the Jail industries should not suffer and that only the convicts that remain over and above the number required for Jail purposes should be sent out for extramural ~~labour.~~ work. Most of the departments that are authorized to use Convict - labour under the above order of Government agree to the Inspector General's proposals, though the City Municipality Bangalore would have the charge for labour reduced to 1½ annas per head per diem. Government however agree with the Inspector General in thinking that 2 annas per man per diem is a moderate charge for the labour utilized

utilized and they are accordingly ---- pleased to direct that convict labour be in future charged at 2 annas per head per diem, inclusive of the ~~They however direct --~~ that this ~~should include~~ guarding charges ~~also~~ and that no separate charges for the Warder establishment need be levied. As regards the Palace and the Dewan's residence, where convict labour is employed, the existing practice of not charging for the labour will continue and the Inspector General is requested to fix the number of convicts required for their use and to take --- credit in his administrative accounts for the earnings of the convicts so employed at 2 annas per head per day.

4. Another reason for the high cost under the head of establishment charges is that the expenditure incurred on account of guarding the police or undertrial prisoners, which is properly debitable to the Police Budget,

is

is shown as establishment charges, in Column 4 B of statement No. JX appended to the Prisons Report. It is however observed that so far as the Budget -- Estimates are concerned, the charges on this account are provided for under and are debited to the Police and not to the Prisons Department. In the --- Madras and Bombay Presidencies such charges do not enter into the calculation of the average cost of prisoners a and there is no reason why there ---- should be a different practice in this State. The Inspector General is therefore requested to exclude these figures in future reports of his department.

5. Dietary charges.

The Inspector General states that while there is no material difference in the scale of diet for prisoners in Mysore as compared with that in the Madras Presidency, the expenditure is at the same time greater because some of the

the charges which are by nature debitable to the Police Department are debited to the Prisons Budget and that --- secondly sufficient facilities do not exist for providing ration articles such as onions,, butter, Tamarind, --- chillies etc., by prison labour. The charges referred to by the Inspector General are those incurred on account of the dieting and the transmission from place to place of "Police" or -- undertrial prisoners. The question of the incidence of these charges has been fully considered by Government and it has been decided by them in their Order No. J.524-34/Pr.58-05-4 dated 27th August 1906 that these charges should be debited to the Jail Department. It is learnt that a similar --- practice prevails in British India. The Comptroller is also of opinion that the existing practice is correct. Government therefore do not see any

any reason to modify the present system.

6. The Inspector General's suggestions to improve the existing Jail Gardens and to work an oil Mill for prison purposes are approved. Separate orders will be passed on a further --- report as to the initial expenditure required for the latter purpose

7. Two other heads of expenditure under which a difference in cost is noticeable are (1) Hospital charges and (2) charges on account of clothing and bedding of prisoners. Government are glad to note the assurance of the Inspector General of Prisons that the slightly enhanced incidence of Hospital charges is not due to any unhealthy -- condition of the Mysore Jails. The -- difference is slight and may be due to the fact that a certain portion of the hospital charges is fixed and does not vary with the Jail population. The -- incidence per head would thus be lower

6.0

lower in Madras where the Jail population is larger than in Mysore where with a smaller Jail population the -- incidence of the fixed charges is somewhat high. In this connection the --- Inspector General of Prisons observes that European medicines supplied to the Jail department are charged for -- and debited to the accounts of that department and recommends that such debits should cease, the whole cost of medicine supplied to the Jail hospitals being borne by the Medical Department. It is understood that in the Bombay Presidency sick prisoners are treated in Civil Hospitals and dispensaries and that therefore no charges for medicines appear in the Jail accounts, while in Madras medicines are supplied to the Jail hospitals from the Government --- stores and their cost is charged in the Jail accounts to the head "Hospital -- charges" as in Mysore. The Comptroller

is

is of opinion that supplies from the Medical Stores should be charged for under article 95-VIII(A) of the Civil Account Code. The Government agree with the Comptroller and direct that the charges be shown in the Jail accounts as heretofore.

8. In Mysore as in British India articles of clothing and bedding required for the use of prisoners are manufactured by prison labour and supplied to convicts. The Inspector General explains that the difference in cost under this head is due to the difference in the method adopted for the valuation of such articles for account purposes. It is explained that in Madras and Bombay, vegetables, clothing and other articles manufactured and supplied by a Jail either for its own use or for other Jails are charged for at the cost price of the raw materials only and that no charge for labour or.

or profit is made as in Mysore. The Inspector General proposes that the system followed in British India in this respect may be adopted in the -- State also. The Comptroller agrees with the above view and states that the proposal is in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Civil --- Account Code. Government accordingly approve of the Inspector General's proposal.

9. Lastly the Inspector General suggests that with a view to utilize convict labour to advantage and at the same time to reduce the gross cost of maintenance of prisoners generally, one or two industries on a large scale may be started which will meet the -- requirements of other State Departments. For this purpose he recommends that the Chief Jailor in the Bangalore Central Jail and the Jailor in the Mysore

Mysore Jail may be relieved of their present duties in connection with Jail manufactures and that a professional man may be appointed to supervise such manufactures and to train the prisoners in the work. Government are of opinion that the question of appointing such a special officer may be considered after it is decided what industries are to be developed having regard to the amount of prison labour that will be available. The Inspector General is therefore requested to give immediate effect to the various alterations in the Jail accounts as sanctioned in the foregoing paragraphs and submit separate proposals for the starting of -- suitable industries on a large scale.

Print

for Secretary to Government

To

The I. G. Of Prisons in Mysore.

' Comptroller, Mysore Govt.

' K.H.K.

G.R.S. 28]

Half sheet
3½ pages

File No.

Serial No.

iary No. of letter replied to

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

( )

, the 190

Date of issue

Signed by

READ.—

Para 6 of Govt Proceed No. J 3743-Pris. 76-07-7 dated the 15th June 1907, reviewing the report on the administration of Jails and Lockups in the State for the Calendar year 1906.

~~ORDER THEREON~~ No.

2. Letter No. 1051/91 dated the 12th September 1907, from the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.

(Print in Extenso).

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. 405/91 dated the 9th

over

Apr

SUBJECT

April 1908 from the same officer.

Order thereon. N°

In reviewing the report of the Inspector General of Prisons on the administration of Jails and Lockups for the Calendar year 1906, Government observed that the Cost per head of ~~a~~ prisoners was 40 per cent higher than what it was in the Madras Presidency and requested the Inspector General of Prisons to enquire into the cause of this striking difference and submit a special report in the matter. Agreeably to the above order, the Inspector General has submitted a comparative statement showing the Cost per head of maintenance in the Madras Presidency and in the Mysore State and has made ~~suggestions~~ proposed certain suggestions for the consideration of Govt with a

G.R.S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation Sheet draft form.*)

view to effect a reduction in the present average cost per head of prisoners in the State

2. The expenditure of the Jail Department is for Statistical purposes classified under 10 heads and the following table shows the average cost of each prisoner in Mysore & Madras under these heads for the last 3 years in round figures

	Mysore	Madras
	Rs	Rs
I. Establishment charges	45	24
II. Dietary charges	34	29
III. Hospital charges	3	2
IV. Clothing & bedding of prisoners	3	2
V. Sanitation charges	2 (as)	2
VI. Transfer charges	2	3
VII. Charges on account of miscellaneous service & supplies	3	3
VIII. Travelling allowance	4 (pie)	4 pies
IX. Contingent charges	7 (as)	
X. Extraordinary charges for live stock buildings etc.	3 (as)	
Total average cost per head	92 Rs	67 Rs

It will be seen from the above that Mysore is cheaper than Madras ~~in case of expenditure under~~ under items Nos: V, VI, VIII, IX and X, while the expenditure under item No. VII is equal in both places. It is only under the first four items, and more particularly under item No. I Establishment charges that the comparison is decidedly unfavourable to Mysore. ~~and it is in respect to these items that orders are called for.~~ (and the other three)

3. Establishment charges.

The Inspector General of Prisons states that the scale of pay fixed for jails in the establishments does not vary much from that fixed in the Madras jails of similar capacity, that the increase in cost is probably due to the disproportionate warder establishment maintained here to guard over prisoners who are employed on extramural or out-door labour and that so long as the extramural employment system prevails, there will be no diminution of cost. He therefore suggests that in order to bring the cost down to the Madras level it is necessary to abolish

G.R.S.27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation Sheet draft form.*)

employment of prisoners

~~the~~ extramural ~~system~~ altogether and that all prisoners should be made to work within ~~the~~ this jail precincts, or if ~~that~~ is not possible, that a ~~hire~~ charge for labour at 2 annas per day for each prisoner ~~shall~~ should be levied from all departments at present utilizing Convict labour. The question was ~~already~~ considered ~~and it has been decided~~ by Govt. and in ~~their~~ Proceedings No. 1668-73 / Pr: 38-05-15 dated the 18th December 1906, it was directed that in the allotment ~~disposal~~ of convicts for out-door labour, the jail industries should not suffer and that only the Convicts that remain over and above the number required for jail purposes should be ~~distributed~~ sent out for Extra-mural Labour. Most of the departments that are authorized to use Convict labour under the above order of Govt. agree to ~~are in favour of~~ the Inspr. General's proposals ~~to~~ ~~except~~ three City Municipality, Bangalore would waive the ~~rate~~ charge per labourer reduced to 1½ annas per head per diem. Government however agree

of limiting ~~the employment~~ extra mural labour

Flag O.

agree with the Inspector General in thinking ~~that~~ two annas ~~per~~ may be per diem moderate ~~rate~~ charge for the labour ~~charged~~ utilized and they are accordingly pleased to direct that ~~the~~ convict labour be in future charged at 2 annas per head per diem ~~which~~ ~~would~~ should include guarding charges also. As regards the Palace and the Dewan's residence, ~~who employ~~ where convict labour is ~~utilised~~ employed ~~convict labour~~, the existing practice of not charging for the labour will continue and the Inspector General is requested to fix the no of convicts required for their use and to take credit in his administrative accounts for the earnings of the convicts, so employed at 2 as per head per day.

They however direct that the ~~charge~~ and that (vide office note 9 no separate charges in the warder cost need be levied

his sepoys may be given a trial for a period of one year and the result thereof ~~should be~~ reported to Govt at the end of the period with a view to consider its further continuance or otherwise

4. Another reason ~~which~~ in the high cost of establishment charges under the head is that the expenditure incurred on account of guarding the police or under trial prisoners, which

is properly debitable
Police Budget, ~~are~~ is shown ~~included~~ in
Establishment charges, in Col
4B of statement No. IX appen-
ed to the Prisons Report
It is however observed that
so far as the Budget Estimates
are concerned the charges on
this account, are provided for under and are debited to
the Police and not to ~~Jails~~ the Prisons dept.
In the Madras and Bombay
Presidencies, ~~those~~ such charges do
not enter into the calcula-
tion of the average cost of pri-
soners and there is no reason
why there should be a dif-
ferent ~~procedure~~ practice in this
State. The Inspector General
is therefore requested to exclude
these figures in future ~~Jail~~
reports of his dept.

45. Dietary charges.—
The Inspector General
states that while there is
no material difference
the c. l. s. list for prisoners
~~adopted~~ now as compared with
~~that~~ followed Madras
Presidency

Presidency, the Expenditure (at the same time greater because some of the charges which are by nature debitable to the Police Department are debited to the Prisons Budget and secondly that sufficient facilities do not exist for providing the ration articles such as onions, butter, Tamarind, chillies &c, which can be got by prison labour. The charges referred to by the Inspector General are those incurred on account of the diet and the transmission from place to place of "Police" or "undertrial" prisoners. The question of the incidence of these charges has already been fully considered by Govt and it was decided in their order No. 524 ⊛ 34 † J523-56 | Pr: 58-05-43, 27.8.06 † Flag W. ⊛ ditto see Flag W that these charges should be debited to the Jail Dept. It is learnt that a similar practice prevails in British India. The Comptroller is also of the same opinion that the existing practice is correct. Govt therefore do not see any reason to change modify the existing practice present system.

6. The Inspector General's Suggestions to improve the existing Jail Gardens attached to the jails and to

G.R.S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE "ECRETARIAT.

(Continuation Sheet draft form.)

Separate orders will be passed on a

the whole cost of medicine supplied to the jail hospitals being borne by the medical dept.

Govt are glad to note the assurance of the Sg of Prisons that the ~~difference~~ slightly enhanced ~~cost~~ incidence of hospital charges is not due to any unhealthy condition of the Bombay jails. The difference is ~~very~~ slight & may be due to the fact that a certain portion of the hospital charges ~~is being~~ fixed & ~~not quite so~~ does not vary with the ~~number of patients treated~~ jail population. The incidence per head is ~~smaller~~ lower in Madras where the ~~large~~ jail population ~~is large & the number of prisoners treated in hospital are~~ is larger than ~~those~~ in Bombay where with a smaller jail population the incidence of the fixed charges is somewhat higher.

work ~~on~~ an oil mill, ~~by prisoners~~ for prison purposes ~~labour~~ are approved. ~~His~~ ~~X~~ further report ~~on the matter~~ as to the initial ~~cost~~ expenditure required for ~~the latter is awaited, they~~ the Settlement.

2. Two other heads of expenditure under which a difference in cost is noticeable are (1) Hospital charges and (2) charges on account of clothing & bedding of prisoners. ~~The difference~~ In this connection ~~in the former case is attributable~~ the S. G. of Prisons observes ~~to the fact~~ that European medicines supplied to the Jail Department are charged for and debited to the account & recommends that such debits should cease of that ~~Jail~~ Department. In the Bombay presidency, it ~~discovered~~ understood that ~~the~~ sick prisoners are treated in Civil Hospitals and ~~hence~~ that therefore hospital charges and no charges appear in the jail accounts, while in Madras medicines are supplied to the jail hospitals from the Jail Stores and their cost is charged in the jail accounts to the head "Hospital

charges (as in Mysore). The Comptroller, ~~who was consulted~~, is of opinion that supplies from the Medical Stores should be charged for under article 95 VIII (a) of the Civil Account Code. The Govt agreeing with the Comptroller and direct that the charges be shown in the jail accounts* as heretofore.

(* vide foot note)

In Mysore, ~~Also in British India~~,

8. Articles of clothing and bedding required for the use of prisoners are manufactured by prison labour and supplied to convicts. ~~and the same system prevails in British India also.~~

The Inspector General explains that the difference in cost under this head is due to the difference in the method adopted for the valuation of such articles for account purposes. It is explained that in Madras and Bombay, vegetables, clothing and other articles manufactured and supplied by a jail either for its own use or for other jails are charged for at the price of the raw materials only, and that no charge for labour or profit is made as in Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation Sheet draft form.*)

The Inspector general proposes that the system followed in British India ~~as regards the valuation of articles manufactured in the jail~~ in this respect may be adopted also in the State. The Comptroller agrees with the above view & states that the proposal is in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Civil Account Code. Government accordingly approve of the Inspector Generals proposal.

9. Lastly the Inspector General suggests that with a view to ~~profitably~~ utilize to advantage the convict labour, and at the same time to reduce the gross cost of maintenance of prisoners generally, one or two industries on a large scale may be started, which will meet the requirements of other State Departments, ~~may be~~ ~~set up~~ and ~~also reduced~~ minimize the dealings of the jail with the outside public, as far as possible.

recommend.

To this purpose he ~~requests~~ that the Chief Jailor in the Bangalore Central Jail and the Jailor in the Mysore Jail may be relieved of their present duties in connection with Jail manufactures ~~the manufacturing departments~~ and that a professional man may be appointed to supervise ~~the manufacturing department~~ such manufactures and to train the prisoners in the work. Government are of opinion that the question of appointing such a Special officer ~~cannot~~ may be considered ~~tobe~~ able if it is decided what ~~Sato of~~ industries are to be developed, ~~a question have which again to depend~~ having regard to the amount of prison labour that will be available. The Inspector General is therefore requested to give immediate effect to the various alterations in the Jail accounts as sanctioned in the foregoing paragraphs and ~~watch the for some time before~~ ~~to~~ submit separate proposals for the starting of suitable industries on a large scale.

Print

ESB
2-10-Secretariat.

typed on "half memo"
Kell
2.10.19

To
The I. G. of Prisons in Mysore
&
Comptroller, Mysore Govt.

SW
2/10/19.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Para 6 of Government Proceedings No. J. 3743—Pris. 76-07-7, dated the 15th June 1907, reviewing the report on the administration of Jails and Lock-ups in the State for the calendar year 1906.

2. Letter No. 1051—91, dated the 12th September 1907, from the Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore, submitting a report as to the cause for the high cost of maintenance of prisoners in the State and making certain suggestions to reduce the cost.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. 405—91, dated the 9th April 1908, from the same Officer.

No. J. 704-5—PRIS. 27-07-14, DATED BANGALORE, 2ND SEPTEMBER 1908.

ORDER THEREON.—In reviewing the report of the Inspector-General of Prisons on the administration of Jails and Lock-ups for the calendar year 1906, Government observed that the cost per head of prisoners was 40 per cent higher than what it was in the Madras Presidency and requested the Inspector-General of Prisons to enquire into the cause of this striking difference and submit a special report in the matter. Agreeably to the above order, the Inspector-General has submitted a comparative statement showing the cost of maintenance per head in the Madras Presidency and in the Mysore State and has made certain suggestions for the consideration of Government with a view to effect a reduction in the present average cost per head of prisoners in the State.

2. For statistical purposes, the expenditure of the Jail Department is classified ıder ten heads and the followiug table shows the average cost in round figures each prisoner in Mysore and Madras under those heads for the last three ears :—

		Mysore			Madras		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I.	Establishment charges	45	0	0	24	0	0
II.	Dietary charges	34	0	0	29	0	0
III.	Hospital charges	3	0	0	2	0	0
IV.	Clothing and bedding of prisoners	3	0	0	2	0	0
V.	Sanitation charges	0	2	0	2	0	0
VI.	Transfer charges	2	0	0	3	0	0
VII.	Charges on account of miscellaneous service and supplies	3	0	0	3	0	0
VIII.	Travelling allowance	0	0	4	0	4	0
IX.	Contingent charges	0	7	0	1	0	0
X.	Extraordinary charges for live-stock tools, etc. ...	0	3	0	1	0	0
	Total average cost per head Rs. ...	92	0	0	67	0	0

It will be seen from the above that Mysore is cheaper than Madras under items Nos. V, VI, VIII, IX and X, while the expenditure under item No. VII is equal in both places. It is only under the first four items and more particularly under item No. I "Establishment charges," that the comparison is decidedly unfavourable to Mysore.

3. *Establishment charges.*—The Inspector-General of Prisons states that the scale of pay fixed for Jail establishments in the State does not vary much from that fixed in Madras Jails of similar capacity, that the greater cost in Mysore is probably due to the disproportionate warder establishment maintained to guard over prisoners who are employed on extramural or out-door labour and that, so long as the system of extramural employment prevails, there will be no diminution of cost. He therefore suggests that in order to bring the cost down to the Madras level, it is necessary to abolish the extramural employment of prisoners altogether and that all prisoners should be made to work within the Jail precincts, or if this is not possible, that a charge for labour at two annas per day for each prisoner should be

levied from all departments at present utilizing convict labour. The question of limiting extramural labour was considered by Government and in Proceedings No. J. 1658-73—Pris. 38-05-15, dated the 18th December 1906, it was directed that in the allotment of convicts for out-door labour, the Jail industries should not be allowed to suffer and that only the convicts that remain over and above the number required for Jail purposes should be sent out for extramural work. Most of the departments that are authorized to use convict labour under the above order of Government, agree to the Inspector-General's proposals, though the City Municipality, Bangalore, would have the charge for labour reduced to 1½ annas per head per diem. Government, however, agree with the Inspector-General in thinking that two annas per man per diem is a moderate charge for the labour utilized and they are accordingly pleased to direct that convict labour be in future charged for at two annas per head per diem, inclusive of the guarding charges and that no separate charges for the warder establishment need be levied. As regards the Palace and the Dewan's residence, where convict labour is employed, the existing practice of not charging for the labour will continue and the Inspector-General is requested to fix the number of convicts required for their use and to take credit in his administrative accounts for the earnings of the convicts so employed at two annas per head per day.

4. Another reason for the high cost under the head of establishment charges is that the expenditure incurred on account of guarding "police" or under-trial prisoners, which is properly debitable to the Police budget, is shown as establishment charges, in column 4 B of Statement No. IX appended to the Prisons Report. It is, however, observed that so far as the budget estimates are concerned, the charges on this account are provided for under and are debited to the Police and not to the Prisons Department. In the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, such charges do not enter into the calculation of the average cost of prisoners and there is no reason why there should be a different practice in this State. The Inspector-General is therefore requested to exclude these figures in future reports of his department.

5. *Dietary charges.*—The Inspector-General states that, while there is no material difference in the scale of diet for prisoners in Mysore as compared with that in the Madras Presidency, the expenditure is at the same time greater because some of the charges which are by nature debitable to the Police Department are debited to the Prisons budget and that secondly sufficient facilities do not exist for providing ration articles such as onions, buller, tamarind, chilles, etc., by prison labour. The charges referred to by the Inspector-General are those incurred on account of the dieting and the transmission from place to place of "Police" or under-trial prisoners. The question of the incidence of these charges has been fully considered by Government and it has been decided by them in their Order No. J. 524-34—Pris. 58-05-4, dated the 27th August 1906, that these charges should be debited to the Jail Department. It is learnt that a similar practice prevails in British India. The Comptroller is also of opinion that the existing practice is correct. Government therefore do not see any reason to modify the present system.

6. The Inspector-General's suggestions to improve the existing Jail gardens and to work an oil-mill for prison purposes are approved. Separate orders will be passed on a further report as to the initial expenditure required for the latter purpose.

7. Two other heads of expenditure under which a difference in cost is noticeable are (1) Hospital charges and (2) charges on account of clothing and bedding of prisoners. Government are glad to note the assurance of the Inspector-General of Prisons that the slightly enhanced incidence of Hospital charges is not due to any unhealthy condition of the Mysore Jails. The difference is slight and may be due to the fact that a certain portion of the Hospital charges is fixed and does not vary with the Jail population. The incidence per head would thus be lower in Madras where the Jail population is larger than in Mysore, where with a smaller Jail population the incidence of the fixed charges is somewhat high. In this connection, the Inspector-General of Prisons observes that European medicines supplied to the Jail Department are charged for and debited to the accounts of that department and recommends that such debits should cease, the whole cost of medicine

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supplied to the Jail Hospitals being borne by the Medical Department. It is understood that in the Bombay Presidency sick prisoners are treated in Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries and that therefore no charges for medicines appear in the Jail accounts, while in Madras medicines are supplied to the Jail Hospitals from the Government Stores and their cost is charged in the Jail accounts to the head "Hospital charges" as in Mysore. The Comptroller is of opinion that supplies from the Medical Stores should be charged for under Article 95 VIII (*a*) of the Civil Account Code. The Government agree with the Comptroller and direct that the charges be shown in the Jail accounts as heretofore.

8. In Mysore, as in British India, articles of clothing and bedding required for the use of prisoners are manufactured by prison labour and supplied to convicts. The Inspector-General explains that the difference in cost under this head is due to the difference in the method adopted for the valuation of such articles for account purposes. It is explained that in Madras and Bombay, vegetables, clothing and other articles manufactured and supplied by a Jail either for its own use or for other Jails are charged for at the cost price of the raw materials only and that no charge for labour or profit is made as in Mysore. The Inspector-General proposes that the system followed in British India in this respect may be adopted in the State also. The Comptroller agrees with the above view and states that the proposal is in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Civil Account Code. Government accordingly approve of the Inspector-General's proposal.

9. Lastly, the Inspector-General suggests that with a view to utilize convict labour to advantage and at the same time to reduce the gross cost of maintenance of prisoners generally, one or two industries on a large scale may be started which will meet the requirements of other State Departments. For this purpose he recommends that the Chief Jailor in the Bangalore Central Jail and the Jailor in the Mysore Jail may be relieved of their present duty in connection with Jail manufactures and that a professional man may be appointed to supervise such manufactures and to train the prisoners in the work. Government are of opinion that the question of appointing such a special officer may be considered after it is decided what industries are to be developed, having regard to the amount of prison labour that will be available. The Inspector-General is therefore requested to give immediate effect to the various alterations in the Jail accounts as sanctioned in the foregoing paragraphs and submit separate proposals for the starting of suitable industries on a large scale.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Exd —C. R.

1908-09

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE
(PRISONS)

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 2nd September 1908

No. J. 7045
Pris. 27-07-14

Passing orders in the matter of reducing the average cost of maintenance of prisoners in the State